Thesaurarium Trilingue Publicum:

BEING AN

INTRODUCTION

TO

ENGLISH, LATIN and *GREEK.*

In Two PARTS.

The *First*, Teaching *Orthography*, and the exactest Way of *Pointing* yet extant: Also *Two Lessons* for every Day in the Week for *Children*, and an *Alphabetical Table* of most *Primitive* words, both *Grammatically* and truly divided; with a *Catalogue* of such words, as being the same in *Sound* differ in *Spelling* and *Signification.*

The *Second*, Containing a Method for the more Speedy attaining the *Greek* Tongue, and the true *Accenting* thereof; so plain, that an *English* Scholar may (for the most part) *Accent* any *Greek* truly according to *Grammar*: With an Excellent *Prosodia*, and several other things fit for those that desire to learn *Greek.*

——— *Ubi quid datur otî*
Illude Chartis ——— Hor. Serm. 1. Sat. 4.

Οὐδὲν ἐν ἀνθρώποισι διαχρησθὲν ὄζει νόημα·
Ἀλλ' ὅ σου θαυμάζεις, τοῦθ' ἑτέροισι γέλως. Lucian. Epigr.

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THE PREFACE.

Courteous Reader,

THE *Prefacing of Books is so Customary that now to omit it would savour of too much Singularity; besides that it is absolutely necessary for thy better understanding the intent of this little Tract. Wherefore I intreat thy Patience and Attention, while I make it plain, and instruct thee how thou maist profit by the Reading of it; and not quarrel at me, because I have done it in English; for that upon serious deliberation I judged would be the best, as supposing it to be of more general use; my purpose being chiefly the Education of the English Scholar, as you may gather from the Subject Matter of the Second Part: Neither would I have thee disgusted at the unevenness or unpleasantness of the Style, for that the Subject would not admit of better; and 'tis not reasonable to expect Profit and Pleasure too before well digested and consider'd of. In the Reading of Romances or Novels we usually take present delight, but reap little Advantage thereby afterwards: Now here the Case is quite othermise, a constant Profit and Delight accruing after serious Reading, and due Meditation upon what thou hast read.*

In the First Part I have faithfully endeavoured, from the best Authors extant, the true Spelling and Dividing of Words, *which is the first step an English*

Scholar makes after he has learn'd his A, B, C. *hoping that ſuch School-Maſters and Miſtreſſes as have the care of Educating Children, will be ſo ingenious to themſelves and thoſe young ones committed to their Care, as to inſtruct them after the beſt method, (ſetting aſide ſome that have been very much follow'd, as being in many things faulty, and in others deficient; which I do not however impute to their want of knowledge, for I know ſome of them to be very ingenious in other matters) to which purpoſe I have compoſed* Two *moral* Leſſons for every day in the Week, both truly divided and whole, *the one following the other; as likewiſe,* An Alphabetical Table of moſt Primitive Words grammatically divided; *with a Catalogue of ſuch words,* as being the ſame in ſound, yet differ in Spelling and Signification; *which Children being directed to by the Maſter or Miſtreſs, will quickly learn to find out any word they have a mind to themſelves; and being firſt taught how to poſe one another therein, will be the greateſt ſpur to their proficiency in learning, and at laſt will redound to the Teachers Credit and Intereſt.*

The General Rules likewiſe I have laid down for true Spelling *being taught Children, and got by heart by thoſe of riper Years, will be no ſmall encouragement and help to the Learner, and Praiſe to Learning, ſo much eſteem'd of and coveted by all in former Ages, and by the wiſer ſort of the Preſent. I have followed the old and true Method of* Spelling *and* Dividing, *for the better keeping up the Credit of Good Education, which would ſoon grow into Contempt, if (after the Opinion of ſome careleſs Men) we ſhould ſpell every word according to the Pronunciation that time by Corruption has given them: For if ſo, an Age would ſo alter any Tongue, and eſpecially the* Engliſh *and* French, *that we ſhould ſcarce know the Original of ten words in five hundred; nay all Learn-*

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ing in general would thereby lose the good esteem it has, and will have amongst all good Men; Orthography being the right Port thereto.

My Directions for Pointing, which is the true indication of an intelligent Reader, are as plain and full as 'tis possible to conceive, and very well worth every Reader's Consideration, none before me having gone so far, or been so easy to be understood; and therefore I hope for Acceptance with the Reader in this also.

As to my disquisitions about the Superfluity of several Letters in our Alphabet, and other Niceties, I offer them to the consideration of the nicer sort, not being so Ambitious as to desire their passing into Practice.

The Second Part, by reason it is small, (being design'd to Bind with the First) I have also writ in English, that it might agree therewith; and for other reasons mentioned in the beginning of my Preface. *Notwithstanding, if that be the only Fault, I shall enlarge it, and make it Latin, and bind it up alone, if God prosper it to the end intended, which is the Promotion of good Learning; I having ever found this the best expedient, first to read the English carefully and with attention, that so when a Boy meets with Latin Rules to the same purpose in any Author, he is abundantly more quick to understand the meaning; and more easily retains them in his Memory.*

And I hope my Rules, both in the Treatise of Spirits *and* Accents, *and in my* Prosodia, *are so plain, easy and full, beyond any thing of that nature hitherto extant, that I need not make any Apology for my Printing of them; only desire thee to be so kind as to mend with a Pen the mistakes of the Press, (as particularly the want of Capitals in Proper Names) and be charitable to those of the Author, who has cordially endeavoured thy Proficiency in Learning and good Education.*

Hujus

Hujus Operis Approbatio.

HUNC librum bonis literis, & omnibus in re literaria profectum facturis, ſumme proficuum cenſeo.

Richardus Browne,
Medicus Londinenſis.

In Laudem hujus Operis.

HAUD te pœniteat digitos triviſſe *libello*,
Quem jam dat victrix *Hogarthica Penna* legendum.
Gratum Opus hoc tenui comprehenſum mole teneto,
Scripturam ſi forte velis cognoſcere rectam.
Hinc diſcas quibus ex efformes verba elementis.
Punctula ſcire cupis? Pungendi hic conſpicis artem.
Tempora cantando vis fallere lenta, novóſque
Pangere verſiculos? Hinc tanquam ex fonte ſereno
Accentus Graios conſtrictos legibus æquis,
Syllabicum Tempus pariter, deſume, Benigne Lector! &, ob tantum munus, vel ab Aſtra *Datorem*
Tolle probum, invidiâ rumpantur ut Ilia Zoilo,

Ita prædicat & cohortatur

J. H.

To

To the Author upon the Publication of his *Thesaurarium Trilingue Publicum.*

SIR,

HAving perused your *Rules for* Spelling and Pointing, *I find them such as may be not a little beneficial to the World; especially considering the many Corruptions that each Language is subject to, and the infinite mistakes that occurr through bad Spelling, which is so common, even in these days, especially amongst Women, and those that are more ignorant, that it doth not come far short of that which was writ upon ancient Tomb-stones, or carved in antiquated Monumental-brass, which only shews the death of some person; but, from it, who it was you cannot easily collect. Another Fault, which every dialect abounds with, is that of* Pointing, *which has puzzled and racked the brains of many apprehensive and judicious Readers, to make Sence of that which otherwise would be most plain and familiar: And this latter mistake is almost as universal as the former; sometimes happening through the inadvertency of the Author; sometimes by the importunity of the Bookseller; but especially through the careleſsness or negligence of the Printer, all which serve to make up a Page for* Errata. *All those Errors your* Book *takes care to correct and amend, by preventing them for the future, which you do by prescribing your Rules for* Spelling *and* Pointing. *As for your Second Part about* Accenting *of* Greek, *and your* Prosodia, *they need not my*

Commen-

Commendation, being sufficient of themselves to gain the good Opinion of every knowing Reader. All the requital I can make is my Thanks for your Pains, all the Complement I shall return you is due to your Labour, that it is not (in my Judgment) mis-spent, and all I shall request of you, is, That you would expose it to publick view.

SIR,

Your Humble Servant,

T. N.

ORTHO-

ORTHOGRAPHY:

OR, AN

Eaſy way to SPELL well and true.

Orthography is the Firſt, and moſt neceſſary Part of Grammar, (as being that, without which it is impoſſible to attain to any Perfection in the reſt, and therefore may juſtly be called the Baſis or Foundation of all Learning) and ſhows the Diſcrimination of Letters, and the Power thereof; ſo that it comprehends under it alſo *Orthoepy*, or right Pronunciation of the Letters made into Words; for in themſelves they are but *an indiviſible part of Speech*; or, as *Voſſius* better expreſſes it; *A Letter is a Note, Mark or Signature of an undivided, inſeparable Sound.*

But by way of Introduction, and for the better ſettlement of the Matter, I ſhall give as diſtinct an Account of the Alphabet as I can.

The Letters in our *Engliſh* Alphabet are in Number Twenty four, (after the manner of the *Greeks*, for in *Latin* there are but Twenty two) though ſeveral of them are needleſs, as I ſhall prove.

For Firſt, *H* (though it be allowed on all hands to have the Force of a Conſonant) yet deſerves no more the Name of a Letter in *Engliſh* or *Latin*, than

it does among the *Greeks*, where it is only uſed as a Note of Aſpiration, writ or printed thus ['].

And to prove this more fully, eſpecially among the *Latins*, conſult *Jovianus Pontanus* in his Firſt Book *De Aſpiratione*, where he moſt fully evinces us that *h* was not formerly ſo much as uſed: *Quinctilian* alſo ſhews that *Oedos*, *Ircoſque* (inſtead of *Hœdos*, *Hercoſque*, as we now ſpeak them) were only in uſe. I ſhall only for Proof of this produce one Teſtimony more, and that is *Tully in Oratore*, which is full and pat to my Purpoſe. His Words are theſe: *Quin ego ipſe cum ſcirem majores ita locutos eſſe, ut nunquam niſi in Vocali Adſpiratione uterentur, loquebar ſic, ut* Pulcros, *&* Cetegos, Triumpos, Cartaginem *dicerem; aliquando, idque ſerio convicio aurium, cùm extorta mihi veritas eſſet, uſum loquendi populo conceſſi, ſcientiam mihi reſervavi. i. e.* But when I underſtood that the Ancients never made uſe of an Aſpiration, but upon a Vowel (*i. e. without prefixing or adding* h, *which is but an Aſpiration, as in* humus, ahenum, *pronouncing it, but never writing it*) I ſpoke thus, as if I ſaid *Pulcros, Cetegos, Triumpos, Cartaginem*: After ſome time, and that with a ſerious Reproof of my Ears, when I had wreſted out the Truth, People learned of me to ſpeak, but I reſerved the Knowledge of it to my ſelf.

If this be not ſufficient conſult *Dauſquius* and others that have writ more copiouſly hereof.

Secondly, *K* is needleſs in *Engliſh* as well as in *Latin*, it being as well ſupplyed by *c*. For ſays *Varro*, *neque* k, *neque* q, *neque* h, *in numero Literarum*; neither *k*, *q*, nor *h* are reckoned in the Number of Letters: And *Petrus Ducomus* in his Book *De notis Romanorum*, ſays thus; *Sane literam* k, *Salvius Magiſter*, *primus*

primus Romanis adjecit, ut in ſono duarum literarum diſcretionem faceret c & q. *i.e.* Indeed the Schoolmaſter *Salvius* was the firſt that added the Letter *k* in the *Latin* Tongue, that he might make a Diſtinction in the Sound of the Two Letters c and q. Though *Iſidore lib.* 1. *orig. c.* 22. makes *Salluſt* to be the firſt Inventor of it, becauſe he makes ſuch frequent Uſe of it all along his Writings.

Further, That ſaying of *Terence* is not altogether uſeleſs for ſuch as teach School to inculcate upon the Minds of the Scholars; and therefore I ſhall ſet it down for imitation.

K perſpicuum eſt litera, quod vacare poſſit;
Et q *ſimilis eſt; namque eadem vis in utraque eſt:*
Quia qui locus eſt primitus, unde oritur c,
Quaſcunque deinde libeat jugare voces,
Mutare neceſſe eſt ſonitum quidem ſupremum
Refert nihil k *prior, an* q *ſiet, an* c.

'Tis plain *k* is a Letter may be wanted, as alſo *q*; for the Force in both is the ſame: *c* formerly ſupply'd the place of both; therefore whoever deſires to make or ſpell Words, to the neceſſary Change of the Sound of the firſt Syllable it is no matter whether you uſe *k* or *q* or *c* firſt.

To the ſame effect ſpeaks *Priſcian*: *Nulla ratio videtur, cur* a *ſequente,* k *ſcribi debeat*; Carthago *enim &* Caput *ſive per* c, *ſive per* k *ſcribuntur, nullam faciunt nec in ſono, nec in poteſtate ejuſdem conſonantis differentiam.* That is: *There is no reaſon why* k *ſhould be writ when an* a *follows*: *For whether* Carthago *and* Caput *be writ with* c *or* k, *there is no Difference made in the Sound or Power of the ſame Conſonant.*

Diomedes the Grammarian is herein very ſhort but

pithy, *lib.* 2. *Ex mutis quidem ſuperflua videntur* k & q, *quod litera* c *harum locum poſſit implere*: That is; *Of the Mutes,* k *and* q *indeed ſeem to be ſuperfluous, becauſe* c *may as well ſupply their place*: Which is made good in *cujus* and *cui*, which were formerly writ with *q*. See further concerning this matter, *Quinctilian l.* 1. *c.* 4. & 7.

Obſerve that before *a*, *o*, *u*, *c* is pronounced as *k*; as in *care*, *colour*, *cure*; but before *e*, *i*, *æ*, *œ*, as *ſ*; as, in *ceaſeth*, *cited*, *Mecanas*, *cœleſtial*, and this both in *Engliſh* and *Latin*. So that 'tis plain we have no need of *k*, obſerving this Rule.

Thirdly, *Q*, which can never be pronounced without an *u* after it, may indifferent well be ſupply'd by *c* in the Ends of *Engliſh* Words; as for *frolique*, *frolic*; in the Beginning or Middle of Words, by *c* with *u* after it; as, *Queſtion*, *Cueſtion*, *Laquey*, *Lacuey*. In *Latin* Dr. *Littleton* ſays it was anciently ſupply'd in the Beginning of a Word by *c* only, and brings as Inſtances *cotidie* for *quotidie*; *cis*, *ca*, *cid*, for *quis*, *qua*, *quid*.

But to make the Matter more clear I ſhall conſider what the learned *Dauſquius* ſays hereof in his *Orthographia*, *p.* 27. *Literæ hujus inventio* (ſc. q.) *aut uſus non magis quàm* k *deſideratur*: *Æque* q *in literarum numero ſupervacaneum putant, quibus id curæ fuit diſquirere*: And he there brings in *Capella* diſcourſing thus; Q *quidam Literam non putabant*; *& vincerent, niſi in* Equo *&* Equitatu *appareret expreſſe*: And afterwards gives a great many Inſtances out of ſeveral worthy Authors which he there quotes, ſuch as *Fabius*, *Feſtus*, *Priſcian*, *Pierius Valerianus*, *Cyrillus*; and *Caſſiodorus*, whoſe Words are, Reliquæ *&* reliqui *per* c *Scribebantur*: *Et ſicut* relicuus *&* vacuus, *ſic* relicui *&* vacui:

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At nunc reliquas & exſequias, *per* q *ſcribuntur*; Reliquæ & reliqui *were formerly writ with a* c: *And as* Relicuus & vacuus, *ſo* relicui & vacui; *but now* reliquæ & exſequiæ *are writ with* q. All which plainly ſhew that it is but of a later Invention than the reſt of the Alphabet, and in moſt caſes needleſs.

Fourthly, Y, as being a *Greek* Vowel, and moſt properly ſupply'd by *u* in *Latin* or *Engliſh*, is likewiſe very needleſs now as well as anciently it was, (except when it is uſed for Diſtinction ſake; as to tell a *Lye*, from the Verb to *lie* down.) Examples of this we have in all ancient Authors, ſuch as *Livy*, *Tacitus*, *Caſſiodorus*, *Iſidore Hiſpalenſis*, *&c.* who uſe *Muſtica*, *Ludia*, *Cumba*, *Suria*, *Sumbola*, *Sucophantas*, *&c.* for *Myſtica*, *Lydia*, *Cymba*, *Syria*, *Symbola*, *Sycophantas*, *&c.* as we now falſly write and print them: For *Cornutus*, in his Annotations upon the ancient Books of *Caſſiodorus*, ſays thus; *Suriam*, *Siracuſas*, *Sumbola*, *Sucophantas*, *&c. in noſtris corrumpi non debent*, (i.e.) They ought not to be writ with a *y*, but with *u*, as formerly. Further, *Iſidore Hiſpalenſis lib.* 1. *Orig. cap.* 4. ſays thus; Y & z *apud Romanos uſque ad Auguſti tempora non ſcribebantur*; *ſed pro* z *ſſ ponebant*, *ut*, Hilariſſat: *pro* y *vero* i *ſcribebant*: i.e. y and z were not in uſe among the *Romans* before *Auguſtus* his time, for inſtead of z they put *ſſ*; as in *hilariſſat* (for *hilarizat* now;) and for y they writ i. But *Velius Longus* in his Book *de Orthographia* almoſt convinces me that this ſort of V was writ inſtead of Y; for the Tail of the Y being cut off, there remains only V; and poſſibly there may be a greater Difference between V, U, and *U*, than has hitherto been made by any that I know of; but I ſhall leave it to thoſe that deſire to buſy themſelves in this way,

and only cite my Authors own Words; viz. *Verrio Flacco videtur eandem esse apud nos V literam, quæ apud Græcos Υ: namque his exemplis argumentatur: Quòd illi dicant κύμινον, nos* cuminum; *quòd illi κονδρεσσον, nos* cupressum: *Illi κυβερνήτην, nos* Gubernatorem: *In English thus: Verrius Flaccus* is of Opinion that our *V* is the same with the *Greek* Υ: And proves it by these Examples: That which they call *κύμινον*, we call *Cuminum*; that which they call *κονδρεσσον*, we call *Cupressum*; and that which they call *κυβερνήτην*, we call *Gubernatorem*.

Vossius says of it, *That it is not the sixth Vowel, but the same as* u, *for* (says he) *it had anciently the same Sound, or at least one so very near it, that it differs only by Accident or Chance.* After all, *Dausquius* his Opinion is not to be rejected, who says; *Ridicularium etiam Cacoëthes surrepsit, ut passim* V *scribatur in Vocalis Græcis, ubi* I *exile debuit:* There has also a ridiculous ill Custom crept in, so that V is often writ in Words coming from the *Greek*, where the *I exilis* ought to be. Which of all these Opinions to follow I leave to the Reader's Judgment. However my Conclusion of all is, That *y* according to the fore-cited Opinions should never be used, except, as I before said, for Distinction sake; for *u* in some words, and *i* in others, do very well supply its place.

Fifthly, X comes next to be considered, which is not a single but double Consonant, and is no more than Two *c*'s turn'd Back to Back, thus, *ɔɔ*. It may very well in some Words be supply'd by *cs*, as in *Ecsecution*, where the Division may be better made; for according to the Rule, *when a Consonant comes between Two Vowels it is joined to the latter*, (if it were spell'd *Execution*) the *x* being joined to the *e* following,

ing, could not be pronounced: Or by *cc*, as in *eccellent*; and by *gs*, according to *Voſſius* and *Littleton*, producing *gregs* for *grex*, &c. And I am of *Iſidore*'s Opinion, who ſays that X was not in uſe before Chriſt's Time, then made to repreſent the ✝ on which he ſuffered; and poſſibly afterwards uſed as a Character to ſignify *Chriſt*, as it is frequently now done; Xt.

Paulus Diaconus ſays thus; X *litera uſque ad Auguſti tempora non erat; ſed pro ea* Ch *ſcribebant*: The Letter X was not in uſe before *Auguſtus* his time; but they uſed *Ch* inſtead of it. Of the ſame Mind is *Iſidore*, *Victorinus*, *Diomedes*, and others.

Notwithſtanding *Ter. Scaurus* ſays, *Qui* Crucs, Nucs, Trucs, Feroes *in noviſſimam literam dirigunt, peccant, cum alioqui duplex ſufficiat, quæ in ſe* c *&* s *habet.* They that make *Crucs*, *Nucs*, *Trucs*, *Ferocs*, to end in *cs*, when a double Conſonant (*viz.* x) which contains both *c* and *s* in it may ſuffice, do err.

And indeed if theſe Champions for this new found Letter, had likewiſe taught us a way, how truly to divide the Words *executio*, *extaſie* and the like, I could willingly comply with them: But being buoy'd up with the high Conceit of their own Invention they have never conſidered the ill Conſequences that would follow thereupon.

Moreover, when I find in old Writings and Inſcriptions *Maxſumus*, *Proxſumus*, *faxſit*, *vixſit*, *Uxſor*, and the like, it makes me think the Inventors of it themſelves knew not what uſe to make of it; for ſince that it has been contradicted with a, *poſt* x *non ſcribitur* s; after *x*, *s* is not writ.

Sixthly, *Z*, which is a *Greek* Conſonant, may be ſupplied by *ſ* in ſome Words; as in *amaſe*, *compriſe*, &c. In others by *ſſ*, eſpecially in *Greek* Words

Latinized; as Παλιζω, *patrisso*; Μαζα, *massa*, &c. By *ds* says *Voſſius*, as alſo *Victorinus*; as for *Zephyrus*, *Dſephyrus*. And Dr. *Littleton* in his Dictionary, is of the ſame Opinion; although, ſays he, it comes from the *Hebrew* צ *tſadi*, giving this Reaſon; becauſe the *Æolians* uſed Δσευς for Ζευς.

Quinctilian, lib. 12. *cap.* 9. ſays thus of it; *Jucundiſſimis ex Græcis literis non habemus vocalem alteram, alteram conſonantem, quibus nullæ apud eos dulcius ſpirant: quas mutuari ſolemus, quoties illorum nominibus utimur. Quod cum contingit, neſcio quomodo velut hilarior remidet oratio, ut in* Zephyris *&* Zopyris, *quæ, ſi noſtris literis ſcribantur, ſurdum quiddam & barbarum efficient, & velut in locum earum ſuccedent triſtes & horridæ, quibus Græcia caret: i.e.* Of the moſt ſmooth or pleaſant *Greek* Letters, we have not another Vowel or Conſonant, which is ſo delightful to them: Which we are wont to borrow as often as we uſe their Words: Which when we do, our Speech is ſtrangely more brisk or airy, as in the Words *Zephyris* and *Zopyris*, which, if they were writ with our Characters, would make ſome mute or barbarous Sound, and pallid and rugged Words would come in their place, which *Greece* is a Stranger to. This one ſingle Teſtimony is ſufficient to ſhew that z is needleſs either in *Engliſh* or *Latin*, and only to be uſed when we uſe *Greek* Words: However I ſhall produce one more out of *Cornutus apud Caſſiodorum* who is of a contrary Mind. It is this: *Z in antiquis libris modo ſcripta eſt, modò non, ſed pro illa duæ ſi ponuntur: ut*, Crotalizo, Crotaliſſo; Malacizo, Malaciſſo, *& his ſimilia: ſed viderint illi, qui cum verbis integris Græcorum uti non erubuerint, erubeſcendum crediderunt literas Græcas intermiſcere: ſatius nobis eſt alieno bene uti quàm ineleganter noſtra appetere*: In *Engliſh* thus: *Z* in old Books is ſometimes writ,

ſometimes

ſometimes not; but inſtead of it were put Two *ſſ*; as, *Crotalizo*, *Crotaliſſo*; *Malacizo*, *Malaciſſo*, and the like: But let them ſee to it, who, when they are not aſhamed to uſe whole *Greek* Words, do think it a ſhame to mix *Greek* Letters *with their own*: I am better ſatisfied to make uſe of another well, than uſe my own inelegantly. Which very Argument makes againſt him; for if a Man does not underſtand his Mothers Tongue; how is it likely he ſhould be skill'd in a ſtrange Language?

Moreover *X* and *Z*, as being double Conſonants, could not be thought of in ancient times; for as *Fabius*, *Lib.* 1. *inſtit. cap.* 7. ſays; *Semivocales non geminare diu fuit uſitatiſſimi moris*: To double Semivowels has not long been of any great uſe. And the ſame Author, *in Fragmento Farneſiano*, ſays poſitively, *Antiqui nec mutas*, *nec ſemivocales geminabant*, *ut ſit in* Ennio, Arrio, Annio: (*i. e.*) The Ancients neither double Mutes nor Semivowels, as is done in *Ennio*, *Arrio*, *Annio*; ſhowing abundance of Examples in Proof of it; all which abundantly ſhews that theſe Two, *x* and *z*, being double Conſonants are of late Invention, and, which is more, needleſs in *Latin* or *Engliſh*.

Seventhly, *W*, which many very ignorantly eſteem a Conſonant, is made up of Two Vowel *Vs*, and never has the force of a Conſonant, or any thing like it: So that it cannot be reckoned as a diſtinct Letter of the Alphabet, it being only *u* doubled.

There are beſides theſe, Two more: (*viz.* *F* and *G*) which, according to *Dauſquius* are ſuperfluous, as not being found in the ancient *Latin*; for *f*, ſays he, is often in old Authors uſed for *v* Conſonant; and *ph* from

from the *Greek* φ, did very well ſupply the Place of it; as *Priſcian* proves *l.* 1. *In Latinis Dictionibus nos quoque pro* ph *cœpimus* f *ſcribere, ut* filius, fama, fuga. In *Latin* Words, ſays he, we have begun to write *f* for *ph*; as in *filius, fama, fuga.*

He goes on and ſays, that *g* alſo was not at firſt in the Alphabet, for *c* did wholly ſupply its place: And *Auſonius* ſays,

Prævaluit poſtquam Gammæ vice functa prius c.

For a further Inſight into theſe Matters conſult the before cited Author, who is copious enough for any ordinary Reader.

And now having brought the Matter to this Perfection, we may range the Alphabet in this ſtanding Poſture: *viz.*

A, B, C, D, E, I, and *Jod*, L, M, N, O, P, R, S, T, U, and *Vau.*

Beſides *F* and *G*, which I do not wholly reject, though ſome have preſumed to do it.

The Alphabet thus ordered is divided into Conſonants and Vowels.

I. The Conſonants are in Number thus truly ſtated, Fourteen: *viz.*

B, C, D, F, G, *Jod*, L, M, N, P, R, S, T, *Vau.*

Which are again ſubdivided into *Mutes* and *Semivowels*, or half Vowels.

A *Mute* or dumb Letter, is that which has an obſcure Elliptick Sound of the Vowel *e* following it, and cannot be pronounced without it: And they are Seven; *viz.*

Be,

Be, Ce, De, Ge, Pe, Te; and *eF*,

though the Vowel go before it; for 'tis agreed by all that the *Greek* φ, from which our *f* comes, and to which it anſwers, is a *Mute*: Moreover, if *l* or *r*, which are Liquids, follow it; as in *Defluo*, *Refragor*, *&c.* the precedent Syllable is doubtful, which could not be, if it were not a Mute or Dumb Letter.

To which may be added (ſeeing the *Hebrew*, of which Fountain they are, favours it) *J* and *V* when Conſonants, and pronounced thus, *ja* or *jod*, *va* or *vau*.

Note, that in Words of one Syllable when any other Vowel goes before the *Mute*, you cannot continue the Sound of the Elliptick *e*, as in *ab*, *ac*, *ad*, *at*, &c.

A *Semi*, or *half Vowel* is a Liquid, which has an Ellipſis of an *e* pronounced before it, and being put before a Mute and after a Vowel in the ſame Word loſes its Sound or Force; as in *Holborn*, q. d. *Hoborn*; *half*, *haf*; *falcon*, *facon*; : And ſometimes being put at the end of Words of more than one Syllable it, loſes its Sound likewiſe; as in *Briſtol*, *Briſto*: But being put at the End of Monoſyllables, or Words of one Syllable, it is ſo far from being loſt, that it ſeems to double or treble it ſelf in Pronunciation; as *tall*, *reſs*, *remm*; or *talll*, *reſss*, *remmm*, &c.

When it is pronounced at the end of Words of more than one Syllable, it is pronounced more rapid or haſtily, and therefore never doubled; as in *Liberal*, *&c.*

The *Semi-Vowels* are Five in Number: *viz.* L, M, N, R, S.

II. The

II. The Vowels are Five, *viz.* A, E, I, O, U.

☞ But you must observe that *i* and *u*, writ or printed thus, *J. V.* or *j. v.* and put before another Vowel, are not Vowels but Consonants both in *Latin* and *English*: And it is but necessary such Distinction should be made; for otherwise the Meaning of an Author might be mistaken to his Prejudice; there being no Difference to be made between *parui* of *pareo*, to obey, and *parvi*, the Genitive Case of *parvus*, little; between *volui* of *volo* to will, and *volvi* of *volvo*, to rowl or tumble; with many others, which would at least render the Meaning dubious.

Of the Five Vowels are made, according to some, Twenty Diphthongs; whereof they make Ten proper and Ten improper, very improperly indeed; for there are but Eight proper, as follow; *viz. ai, oi, au, eu,* when it begins a Word, *ou, ee, oo, oy*; and Fourteen improper, *viz. aa, ea, ei, eo, eu,* in the middle of Words, *ie, oa, oe, ua, ue, ui, uo, ay, ey.*

A proper Diphthong is when both Vowels are pronounced: As in these Words following; *ai* in *fair*; *oi* in *void*; *au* in *laud*; *eu* in *Eulogy*; *ou* in *House*; *ee* in *Bleed*; *oo* in *Food*; *oy* in *Joy*, &c.

An improper Diphthong is when one of the Vowels are only sounded; or at least the other scarce perceived; as in these Words following; *aa* in *Isaac*; *ea* in *please*; *eo* in *People*; *eu* in *Reuberb*; *ie* in *Field*; *oa* in *Boat*; *oe* in *Toe*; *ua* in *Guardian*; *ue* in *guerdon*; *ui* in *build*; *uo* in *quoth*; *ay* in *slay*; *ey* in *Money*, &c.

There are besides these Two improper Diphthongs, very ordinary among the *Latins* especially, *viz.* æ made of *a* and *e* join'd together, thus, æ; and œ made of *o* with an *e* join'd to the side of it, thus, œ.

Now we have in *English* besides these Diphthongs nine

nine improper Triphthongs, all made out of the Five Vowels, and ſounded together in one Syllable, *viz.* *eau* in *Beauty*; *ieu* in *lieu*; *uai* in *acquaintance*; *uee* in *Queen*; *uea* in *ſqueak*; *noi* in *quoit*, *quoin*; *aw* in *Bawd*; *ew* in *flew*; *ow* in *Throw*, *&c.*

But for all our nice Scrutiniſts we are ſtill in the Dark as to Quadriphthongs, of which ſort is *iew* in *view*.

After all this, * ſome have undertaken to diſtinguiſh the Conſonants (reckoning the whole Alphabet, as it ſtands untouch'd) into Lip-Teeth-Tongue-Palate-and Throat-Conſonants; thus: B, F, M, P, Pt, * W, (* *ignorantly enough; for, as I have prov'd before, w is no Conſonant, but only a double Vowel*) are, (ſay they) Lip-Conſonants: Ce, Ch, Ge, Je, S, Sh, Z, are Teeth-Conſonants: D, L, N, R, T, Th, are Tongue-Conſonants: C, G, K, Q, X, are Palate-Conſonants: Gh, N, Ng, * Y (* *which in no place whatſoever has the force of a Conſonant*) are Throat-Conſonants.

* Author of the *Vocal Organ.*

Obſerve likewiſe that this *Virtuoſo* makes *G* both a Tooth-and Palate-Conſonant; as alſo *N* both a Tongue-and Throat-Conſonant: So that you ſee how ſtudiouſly he has laboured to contradict himſelf.

But to be as ſhort as poſſible, omitting nothing that may be for the Reader's Inſtruction, you muſt know that a Conſonant differs from a Vowel, in that a Vowel makes a diſtinct Sound of its ſelf; as likewiſe that it makes a Word or Syllable of its ſelf, without the help of any other Letter: A Conſonant is not, nor cannot be ſounded but with a Vowel before or after it, and makes neither Syllables nor Words without it.

Now you muſt obſerve by the way that when the Elliptick Vowel is pronounced after the Conſonant, that

that Consonant is called a *Mute* or *dumb Letter*, as was noted before: But if the *e* Elliptick (as *em m*, not *me* with the *e* after it) come before, it is called a *Semivowel* or *Liquid Consonant*.

Observe, that, *gradatim*, of Letters are made Syllables; of Syllables, Words; of Words, Sentences; of Sentences, Speeches or Orations.

Note further, that no Syllable can be spell'd without a Vowel either simple or made into a Diphthong, as is just before noted.

As to the various Pronunciation of Letters, and particularly of the Vowels, used by several Countries, it cannot be expected I should say any thing; for every Crow thinks its own Bird fairest.

Having thus reduced the Consonants to Nine *Mutes*, viz. *B*, *C*, *D*, *F*, *G*, *P*, *T*, *Jod* and *Vau*; and Four Liquids or Semivowels; *viz.* *L*, *M*, *N*, *R*, there's only remaining *S* to be disposed of, which some will not allow to be either Semivowel, Liquid or Double, though frequently in old *Latin* Authors, and especially in Manuscripts, we meet with *S liquescens* at the Ends of Words; as *Quercubi* for *Quercubus*, &c. And therefore, in my Opinion it ought to be reckon'd amongst the Semivowels, though some are not to have it, *more Græcorum suæ potestatis litera*; that is, of its self, without the help of *e* sounded either before or after it. I shall take no Notice what *Vossius* says about *j*, *v* and *s*, being Semivowels, having I think sufficiently clear'd it already.

By the way take notice that there are in the Alphabet Seven Letters called *Numeral Letters*; *viz.* C for 100; D for 500; I for 1; L for 50; M for 1000; V for 5; X for 10; some old Authors use Q for 500. This is the Method used now; but among the Old *Romans* they were used thus: I for 1; V for 5; X for 10;

10; L for 50; C for 100; ↀ for 500; CIↃ for 1000; IↃↃ for 5000; CCIↃↃ for 10000; IↃↃↃ for 50000; CCCIↃↃↃ for 100000, *&c.* They that desire to be farther informed about this matter, may consult the Learned *Dausquius* in his *Orthographia.*

Thus far of the *poteſtas literarum*, or power of the Letters: I ſhall now proceed to the thing chiefly intended; and that is, *true ſpelling*, or dividing of Words into Syllables.

AS a Preface to which I ſhall acquaint you as near as I can with ſuch Words as muſt be put with Capital Letters, and in different Characters: And,

I. All proper Names whatſoever of Gods, Godeſſes, Men, Women or Places; as alſo the Adjectives deducible there-from, muſt be writ or printed with a great Letter firſt; and likewiſe put in a different Character (except it be the Words of Scripture, where the Variation of Character ſhews the Text is different from the Original) from the reſt of the Matter; as *Moſes*, Subſt. *Moſaick*, Adj. *France*, Subſt. *French*, Adj. *&c.* as the Reader may eaſily obſerve.

II. All Words put in the place of proper Names, by a Figure call'd *Antonomaſia*, muſt be put with a Capital; as, *Lord* for *Chriſt*; *Apoſtle* for *Paul*, *Poet* for *Virgil*, or any other Poet; *Orator* for *Cicero* or *Demoſthenes*, *&c.* Theſe Two in *Latin* as well as *Engliſh.*

III. The Names of all Arts, Sciences, Trades, Offices, or Dignities, with the Names of the Implements belonging to each of 'em, as alſo the Author, Manager, or Superintendant of any of them, may be put with a Capital; as, *Aſtrology*, conſequently

quently *Aſtrologer* and *Aſtrolable*; *Royalty*, conſequently *King* and *Scepter*; and ſo of the reſt.

IV. Such Words as are the main Subject upon which you treat, may at leaſt be put with a Capital (if the Word be a Subſtantive) if not in a different Letter, which would be better: But if it be any part of Speech except a Subſtantive, then put it only in a different Character. This is moſt proper in *Engliſh* Print.

V. Put the Firſt Letter of every Verſe with a Capital, both *Engliſh* and *Latin*.

VI. Always after a full Point [.] begin with a Capital: And often after a Colon [:] if the Matter be diſtinct; as, *An induſtrious Perſon deſerves Encouragement; an idle Fellow Whipping: A Traitor deſerves Hanging, but a Loyaliſt Truſt and Confidence.* In *Engliſh* and *Latin*.

VII. The Names of all Vertues and their Oppoſites; as alſo the general Names whereby they are all comprehended; as *Vertue*, *Vice*, *Sin*, *Iniquity*, you may put more properly with Capitals than Little Letters.

VIII. And moſt generally, put all the Names of Creatures or Things *Senſitive* and *Inſenſitive* with Capitals; as alſo their Appellatives or general Term by which they are all comprehended; as, *God*, *Man*, *Beaſt*, *Bird*, *Stone*, &c. This in *Engliſh* only proper.

IX. When you cite a Saying or Word of any Author, whether *Engliſh*, *Latin*, or *Greek*, or other Language, let it be begun with a great Letter at leaſt, if not put in a different Character likewiſe.

X. In ſuch a Sentence as this, *It was thought by both Parties, That if* Hannibal *got the better of it, all would be put to the Sword*, a Capital is proper, as you ſee in *That*.

XI. Write

XI. Write or Print the Letters *I* and *O*, when by themſelves, with a Capital. In *Engliſh*, not in *Latin*.

XII. Let all ſingle Letters, put for whole Words, be great Letters; as, *M. F.* and *M. N.* for *Marci Filius*, and *Marci Nepos*; *P. C.* for *Patres Conſcripti*; *R. P.* for *Res Publica*; *P. R.* for *Populus Romanus*; *U. C.* for *Urbs Condita*; *S. P. Q. R.* for *Senatus, Populus que Romanus*; *H. S.* or *L. L. S.* for *Seſtertius*, &c. This both in *Engliſh* and *Latin*: For other Abbreviations common Underſtanding is ſufficient.

XIII. All Materials for Houſe-keeping, or belonging to any Trade; as alſo the Names of particular Diſhes of Meat; and, indeed, all Subſtantives in general may in *Engliſh* be put with a great Letter.

I cannot think of any further Rule can be given; ſo that the Writers Fancy muſt only guide him in the reſt.

Rules for the true Spelling and dividing all Words Engliſh *and* Latin, *above a Monoſyllable.*

I. WHen a ſingle Conſonant comes between Two Vowels in the middle of a Word, *Engliſh* or *Latin*, it is joined to the Latter; as, *Stu-dious*, not *Stud-ious*; *Pa-tientia*, not *Pat-ientia*, &c.

Except the Word be a Compound (the Word wherewith that Word is compounded ending with a Conſonant,) in ſuch Caſe always to the Firſt; for in Spelling, the Word Compounding, and that

wherewith it is Compounded, are ſeparated as before Compoſition; as, *Sub-urbs*, not *Su-burbs*; *iners*, *alter-iter*, *&c.* But if the Word added to make the Compoſition end with a Vowel, it follows the Rule foregoing; as, *Re-ference*; *Di-luo*, &c.

II. Whenever the ſame Conſonant is doubled in the middle of a Word, the Firſt is join'd to the Vowel preceeding, the Latter to the Vowel following; as, *Com-mon*, *Bac-ca*, &c.

III. What Two Conſonants ſoever can begin a Word, *may* begin Syllables in the middle of Words; as, *A-gree*, becauſe *Graſs*; *Sa-cramentum*, becauſe *Creatura* begins with *cr*.

But becauſe Diviſion of Words into Syllables does ſo mainly depend upon this Rule, I ſhall here give the Reader a Catalogue of ſuch Words as begin with Two Conſonants, and *ought* not to be divided when they come together in the Middle of a Word, either *Engliſh* or *Latin*. Alphabetically thus:

	Engliſh whole.	*Engliſh divided.*
Bd		
Bl	Bleſs	Sta-ble
Br	Break	So-briety
Ch	Chymiſt	Ci-chory
Cl	Clerk	Enu-cleate

Cm

	English whole.	*English divided.*
Cm		
Cn		
Cr	Creature	Sa-crifice
Ct		Pra-ctice
Dm		
Dr	Draw	Squa-dron
Fl	Flow	De-fluxion
Fr	Free	Re-fractary
Gl	Glaſs	An-gle
Gn	Gnaw	I-gnorant
Gr	Graſs	E-gregious
Kn	Knave	
Mn		
Phth	Phthiſick	Di-phthong
Pl	Plough	Cou-ple
Pn	Pneumatick	Peri-pneumony

	Engliſh whole.	*Engliſh divided.*
Pr	Prayer	Re-priſal
Pſ	Pſalm	Rela-pſing
Pt	Ptiſan or Barley-Broth	Scri-pture
Rh	Rhapontick	Hæmor-rhoids
Sb		
Sc	Scatter	E-ſcape
Sh	Shake	Fa-ſhion
Sk	Skull	Bu-skin
Sl	Slay	En-ſlave
Sm	Smite	
Sn	Snake	
Sp	Spite	Re-ſpite
Sq	Squadron	
St	Stand	Re-ſtore
Th	Thought	Ti-thymal
Tm		

	Engliſh whole.	*Engliſh divided.*
Tm		
Tn		
Tr	Trade	O-tranto

	Latin whole.	*Latin divided.*
Bd	Bdellium	He-bdomas
Bl	Blatero	Ta-blinum
Br	Bruma	Tene-broſus
Ch	Chorus	Te-chnopægion
Cl	Clypeus	Nau-clerus
Cm	Κμηλὰ	Pyra-cmon
Cn	Cneus	Te-chna
Cr	Credo	Sa-cramentum
Ct	Cteſyppus	Do-ctus
Dm	Δμάω	A-dmetus
Dr	Draco	Di-drachmum
Fl	Flamen	Re-fluo

	Latin whole.	*Latin divided.*
Fr	Frango	Re-frigeratio
Gl	Gladius	De-glutio
Gn	Gnavus	I-gnis
Gr	Gratia	Re-gredior
Kn	Κνήμη	
Mn	Mnaſon	O-mnis
Phth	Phthiſis	Na-phtha
Pl	Pluo	Re-plico
Pn	Πνεῦμα	Thera-pne
Pr	Pruina	De-precor
Pſ	Pſallo	Scri-pſi
Pt	Ptolemæus	A-ptus
Rh	Rhaphanus	Gonor-rhœa
Sb	Σβέννυμι	Le-sbia
Sc	Scalpo	Pi-ſcis
Sh		
Sk		

	Latin whole	*Latin divided.*
Sl		
Sm	Smaragdus	Mu-ſmon
Sn		
Sp	Spuo	A-ſper
Sq	Squamma	Te-ſqua
St	Status	Pa-ſtor
Th	Theatrum	Anti-theſis
Tl	Tlepolemus	A-tlas
Tm	Tmolus	La-tmius
Tn	Θνήσκω	Æ-tna
Tr	Trabs	De-trudo

☞ *Gm* ſhould ſeem likewiſe not to be divided in *Te-gmen*, becauſe it comes of *Te-go*; *Au-gmentum* from *Au-geo*, &c.

☞ Obſerve moreover, and eſpecially, that this Rule, of *Two Conſonants that begin Words and muſt not be divided in the middle of Words*, is only to be underſtood of ſimple Words, or when the word Compounding ends with a Vowel, not a Conſonant; as *diſ-location*, not *di-ſlocation*, &c. Neither is it to be underſtood of ſuch Words as have ſuch additaments as *ly*, *neſs*, &c. joined to them; as, *Gracionſ-ly*, not *Gracion-ſly*;

Gracious-ly; *careleſs-neſs*; not *carele-ſneſs*, &c. For as I ſaid in my Exception to Rule I. *All Compounding Words and Additions to the Ends of Words, in ſpelling, remain the ſame as before Compoſition or Addition.*

IV. When Three or more Conſonants come together in the middle of Words, (ſuch Words being generally Compounds) the Firſt muſt be join'd to the Vowel foregoing, the Two or Three laſt to the following; as, *Con-tract*, *In-ſtruction*, *In-ſtitutio*, *In-ſtrumentum*, &c.

As for Words that begin with Three Conſonants, it is not material to give Examples of each; for there never happen Three Conſonants in the Middle of a Word to go to the latter Vowel, except in Compound Words; and ſo they are comprehended in the foregoing Rule.

V. What Two Conſonants ſoever they are that cannot begin a Word, muſt be divided in the middle of a Word; as, *Can-did*, *ar-dent*; *por-cus*, *ar-duus*, &c. becauſe *nd*, *rd*, or *rc*, &c. cannot begin Words.

VI. When Two Vowels come together in a Word, and both are ſounded, they muſt be divided; as, *Mutu-al*, *qui-et*; *fili-us*, &c.

☞ Except the Word be a Monoſyllable, Simple or Compound; as, *fair*, *boil*, *re-coil*, *re-pair*, &c.

VII. *Ti* before a Vowel ſounds as *ſi*; as, *Nation*; *diſſentio*, &c. But if *s* come before *t*, it retains its proper Sound.

VIII. *E* cannot be left out at the End of many *Engliſh* Words without an apparent Inconvenience; for

for *hate* by taking away *e*, will be *hat*; *Mate*, *Mat*; *quite*, *quit*, &c.

IX. All Monoſyllables, having a ſingle Vowel going before *l*, double it; I ſay Monoſyllables; for Words of more than one Syllable; as alſo Monoſyllables if a Diphthong precede, have only one *l*; as, *General*, *foul*, *Wool*, &c.

☞ This Rule holds good only in *Engliſh*, for in *Latin* Monoſyllables you never double *l*; as, *vel*, *ſal*, *mel*, &c.

X. In Words derived from other Languages obſerve to ſpell according to the Words in the Language from which they are derived; as, *privilege* from *privilegium*, *College* from *Collegium*, *Chapel* from *Capellum*, *Refractary* from *Refractarius*, *Ecſtaſy* from ἔκστασις, *Hæmorrhoids* from αἱμορροΐδες, &c.

[For Words derived from other Languages, eſpecially Monoſyllables, I refer you to a Book intituled, *The Etymology of the Engliſh Tongue*, which contains a Derivation of all Words coming from all Languages, *viz. Saxon*, *Franco-Gallick*, *Belgick*, *Dutch*, *Italian*, *Spaniſh*, *Welſh*, &c. except the *Latin*, for which (that the Reader may not wholly be at a loſs) I ſhall here lay down ſome ſhort and eaſy Rules, containing moſt, if not all, Words coming there-from.

Firſt. *Moſt Words in* Engliſh *ending in* nce, *or* cy, *are derived from the* Latin, *ending in* tia; *as*, temperantia,

perantia, clementia; temperance, clemency, *&c.*

Secondly. *Words ending in* ion *in* Engliſh, *are made* Latin *by caſting away* n; *as*, Queſtion, Quæſtio; Religion, Religio, *&c.*

Thirdly. *Words ending in* ty, *are made* Latin, *by changing* ty *into* tas; *as*, Liberty, Libertas; Charity, Charitas, *&c.*

Fourthly. *Words ending in* ude, *are deriv'd from the* Latin, *by changing* o *into* e; *as*, Fortitude, fortitudo; Gratitude, gratitudo, *&c.*

Fifthly. *Words ending in* d, *denoting the Order or manner of a thing, the ſaid Words being Adjectives, are made* Latin *by adding* us; *as*, rigid, putrid; rigidus, putridus, *&c.*

Sixthly. *Words having* t, n, *or* r, *in the End, between Two Vowels, are made* Latin *by changing the laſt Vowel into* us, *being Adjectives*; *as*, Mute, Obſcene, Obſcure; Mutus, Obſcenus, Obſcurus, *&c.*

Seventhly. *Moſt Words ending in* nt, *are made* Latin, *by changing* nt *into* ns; *as*, Latent, latens; Vigilant, vigilans, *&c.*

Eightly. *Many* Engliſh *Words, ending in* al, *by adding* is, *are made* Latin *Adjectives*; *as*, Liberal, liberalis; Subſtantial, ſubſtantialis, *&c.*

I thought fit here to inſert theſe Rules very eaſy, that I might not have the trouble of a particular Derivation of each Word coming from the Vulgar *Latin.*]

XI. Divide Derivatives, as they are divided in the Language or Words from whence they come, which is moſt warrantable; as, *Scri-pture* from *Scriptura*, *Do-ctrine* from *Do-ctrina*, &c.

XII.

XII. Spell Derivatives with the ſame Letter as their Primitives; as of *Gratus*, *Gratia*, not *gracia* or *graſia*; of the Genitive Caſe of *Audax*, *audacia*, not *audatia* or *audaſia*; of *Licence*, *licencious*; *diſpenſe*, *diſpenſation*, &c.

XIII. Never ſeparate *fi*, nor *ſi* (except *i* be a Conſonant, as in *•diſjoin*) but let them go together to the right Hand.

XIV. When any Conſonant (except *l* in Monoſyllables) is doubled in the End of *Engliſh* Words, 'tis either to diſtinguiſh them from the *Latins*, which never uſe double Conſonants in the End of Words; or from other Words that are the ſame in Pronunciation; as, to *add*, from *ad* to, *Lat. Prap.* To *Inferr*, or draw a Concluſion from, from *infer* the Imperative of *infero*; *Craſs* or thick, from *cras* to morrow; to put *off* or delay, from *of* the Sign of the Genitive Caſe; to *hiſs* as a Snake, from *his* a Pronoun, &c.

XV. *S* is often needleſly doubled in the End of Words, ſeeing it is never properly done, but for diſtinction ſake, as in the next foregoing Rule; for if another Syllable (beginning with a Conſonant) be added to any Word ending with *ſs*, one *s* is loſt; as *groſly*, *careleſneſs*, &c. But if a Vowel follow, the double *ſſ* remains; as, *righteouſneſſes*, &c. This provided you think a double *s* neceſſary.

XVI. Never Write or Print a round *s* in the middle of a Word, except before *f* or *k*; as in *Misfortune*, *Buskin*; but always in the latter End, both *Engliſh* and *Latin*.

XVII.

XVII. If to Engliſh Monoſyllables ending in *ll*, be added one or more Syllables that begin with a Conſonant, they loſe one *l*; as in *fulneſs*, &c. but they retain both, if a Vowel follow; as in *falleth*, &c.

XVIII. If to Engliſh Words ending in *e* (the Word containing another Vowel beſides it) be added any Syllable beginning either with Vowel or Conſonant, they loſe *e*, by reaſon it would make the Word conſiſt of more Syllables than it ſhould, if retain'd; as, *Judgment*, not *Judgement*; *maketh*, not *makeeth*, &c.

Except, 1. Words that have an *e* after them for Diſtinction ſake when a Conſonant follows; as, *hateful* not *hatful*; *ſhameful* not *ſhamful* &c.

2. Words that cannot be pronounced without an *e*, by reaſon of the ſoft Pronunciation of the foregoing Vowel; as, *management* not *managment*, &c. And,

3. Some Words pronounced as one, but ſhould rather be Two; as, *ſomething*, *ſomewhat*, &c.

XIX. Words ending in *b*, *d*, *g*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *r*, *t*, in *Engliſh*, have commonly (unleſs another Conſonant come before any of them; as in *fermenting*; or a Diphthong; as in *Spoileth*) thoſe Letters doubled, when they have a Syllable added to them that begins with a Vowel; as, *ſtab*, *ſtabbeth*; *plod*, *plodded*; *jog*, *jogeth*; *parallel*, *parallelled*; *ſwim*, *ſwimming*; *ſin*, *ſinner*; *ſtop*, *ſtopper*; *ſtir*, *ſtirreth*; *curvet*, *curvetting*, &c.

☞ Obſerve that a double Conſonant; as, *x* and *z*; as alſo *c*, *h*, *k*, *q*, (nor *f* nor *ſ*, unleſs they be doubled before the Addition) are never doubled in the Ends of Words, let what will follow.

XX.

XX. Adjectives ending in *l* are made Adverbs by adding *ly*, where the *l* is always double; as, *cruelly*, *mercifully*, &c.

XXI. *Ing*, *ed*, *eth*, (as likewiſe *er* and *en* ſometimes do) added to Words ending with a Conſonant, do generally double it; as in the XIX Rule foregoing.

XXII. To Words ending in *able* or *ible*, if *ly* be added, they loſe *le*; as, *miſerably*, not *miſerablely*; *tolerably*, not *tolerablely*; *plauſibly*, not *plauſiblely*, &c. As do alſo almoſt all Words ending in *le* if *ly* be added.

XXIII. If to Subſtantives in *e* be added *al* to make them Adjectives, they loſe *e*; as *Nature*, *natural*; *fate*, *fatal*, &c.

XXIV. Adjectives ending in *ous* in *Engliſh*, are generally form'd from Adjectives in *Latin*, that end in *oſus*, by taking away *s* in the middle; as, from *ſcrupuloſus*, *ſcrupulous*, &c. If they be deriv'd from Adjectives of Three Terminations, add *o* before *u* and you make it *Engliſh*; as, *precarious* from *precarius*, &c.

XXV. Whereas moſt Participles of the Preter-tenſe *Engliſh*, by reaſon of an Apoſtrophe before the *d*, are ill writ and printed with *t*, I lay down this Rule and Example to prevent it for the future; as, *poſſeſs'd*, not *poſſeſt*; *look'd*, not *lookt*, &c.

XXVI.

XXVI. To Words ending in *y* if *s* be added (without an Apoſtrophe; as in *Pliny*'s for *Pliny his*) to make them plurals or otherwiſe, the *y* is changed into *ie*; as, *Duty*, *Duties*; *Deſtroy*, *Deſtroies*, &c.

XXVII. Never uſe *y* in the middle of any Word, except ſuch as come from the *Greek*; as, *Myſtery* from μυστήριον; *Hypocrite*, from ὑποκριτὴς, &c. Or for Diſtinction ſake as *lye* or *feign*, from *lie* down. For ſeeing it is a Vowel borrowed immediately from the *Greeks*, we have no need of it, but when we borrow their Words likewiſe; our *i* in the middle, and *ie* in the End of Words ſerving every whit as well, if not better.

XXVIII. Moſt Words that ſeem to end in *ns*, muſt be ſpell'd with *nce*; as, *Temperance*, *diligence*, &c.

XXIX. To cut off Monoſyllables with an Apoſtrophe (which are thereby made no ſhorter) ſuch as, *does*, *though*, *through*, &c. argues mere Ignorance; it not being neceſſary in *Verſe*, much leſs in *Proſe*.

XXX. Words coming from the *Latin* Adjectives in *oſus* or *us*, ſeeming to end in *us*, are ſpell'd with *ous*; as, *dubious*, *generous*, &c.

Having premiſed thus much about the right dividing of Words, I ſhall proceed to ſet down ſuch Words, as, being the ſame in Sound and Pronunciation, are yet different in Sence and Spelling: And,

I. Of

I. Of ſuch Words as are both Verb and Subſtantive, yet may very well be diſtinguiſhed one from the other; of which I ſhall ſet down as many as do occurr to my Mind, and let the Reader's Obſervation make out the reſt.

Subſtantive.	*Verb.*
Advice	Adviſe
A Bough	*To* Bow *as Trees do*
The Chace	*To* Chaſe
Cloth	*To* Cloath
Do, *the ſign of the Preſent Tenſe*	Doe, *the Engliſh of* facio
A Fancy	*To* Fanſie
A Licence	*To* Licenſe
Ones own	*To* owne
A Plough	*To* Plow
A Practice	*To* Practiſe
A Prophecy	*To* Propheſy
A Purchace	*To* Purchaſe
A Recompence	*To* Recompenſe.

II. Of ſuch Words as are *both* Subſtantives or other Parts of Speech, yet differ in Signification and Spelling, though not in Sound or Pronunciation.

A.	A.
A *Bode*, or place of Habitation: It *boadeth* ill.	*Air*, from the Skies: You *Are* ſad: *Heir* to an Eſtate.

All,

All, in Number: *Awl*, Coblers uſe.

Ale, drink: *Ail*, ſickneſs.

Alley, or narrow place: *Ally*, in Friendſhip.

Allow'd, as approv'd: *Aloud*, in ſpeech.

Alter, to change: *Altar*, for Sacrifice.

Arrows, to ſhoot withal: *Arras*, rich Hangings.

Aunt, the Father's Siſter: *Ant*, or Piſmire.

Aray, as in a Battle: *Array*, or Clothing.

Arrant, or Notorious: *Errand*, or to go about Buſineſs.

Aſſent, or Agreement: *Aſcent*, or going up.

Augre, to bore holes: *Augur*, or Sooth-ſayer.

B.

Bays, or Laurel: *Baize*, a ſort of Cloth.

Ball, for Children to play with: *Bawl*, or Cry out.

Barbara, the Name of a Woman: *Barbary*, the Name of a Country: *Barberry*, a Berry ſo called.

Blue, as to colour: *Blew*, or he did blow.

Buy, with Money: By the *Bye*: He came *By*.

Bough, of a Tree: *Bow*, to ſhoot with: *bow*, or to bend.

Boar, or Swine: *Bore*, or make an Hole.

Berry, of a Tree: *Bury*, as the Dead.

Bear, or wild Beaſt: *Beer*, to drink.

Bier, to carry dead Corps on: *Buyer*, of Goods.

Brute, as a Beaſt: *Bruit*, a Report.

C.

Caul, or Suet: *Call*, as to call a Perſon: *Cawl*, for Periwigs.

Callis, the Name of a City in *France*: *Chalice*, or the Cup in the Sacrament.

Centaury, an Herb ſo called: *Century*, or an Hundred

Hundred Years: *Centry*, or *Sentry*, a Soldier on the Watch.

Cenſor, an Officer in the *Romiſh* Republick: *Cenſer*, to offer Incenſe in: *Cenſure*, or Reproof.

Chear, or Victuals: *Cheer* up, or be merry.

Claws, of Beaſts: *Clauſe*, of a Sentence.

Coin, or Money: *Quoin*, that Printers uſe to faſten the Letters in the Frame.

Common, or uſual: *Commune*, or talk together.

Collar, as of a Coat: *Choler*, or Anger.

Cool, or ſomewhat cold: A Friar's *Coul* or *Cowl*.

Counſel, or Advice: A *Council*-houſe.

Coat, to put on: *Quote*, or cite an Author.

Cozen, or Cheat: A *Couſin*, or Uncle's Son.

Courſe, the contrary to fine, as alſo *Order*: *Coarſe*, a dead Body.

Cymbal, a muſical Inſtrument: *Symbol*, a mark, or ſign.

Cion, or Graff: *Sion*, an holy City.

Canon, of the Church: A field *Cannon*.

Crow, the Bird: *Croe*, of Iron.

D.

Damn, or Condemn: *Dam*, to ſtop Water: *Damm*, the Mother of any thing, properly of Beaſts.

Dear, of great Price: *Deer*, or Buck.

Deſcent, or going down, or Pedigree: *Decent*, or Handſome.

Dew, on the Graſs, alſo the *Dew*-lap of a Beaſt: *Due*, or owing.

Doe, or She-Rabbit, alſo the Engliſh of *facio*: *Dough*, to make Bread: *Do*, a ſign of the Preſent Tenſe.

Dun, a Colour: *Done*, or finiſhed.

Deed, an Indenture: *Dead*, or departed this World.

Dolphin, a Fiſh ſo called: *Dauphin*, the Heir to the Crown of *France*.

Diſeaſe, or Sickneſs: *Deceaſe*, or Death.

Deſert, or forſake: *Deſart*, a Wilderneſs: *Diſert*: or eloquent.

Differ, or Diſagree: *Deferr*, or delay.

To *dye* Cloth: To *die*, or depart this Life.

Duſt, of the Earth: Why *Doſt* thou ſo?

E.

Eat, Meat: *Yet*, or notwithſtanding.

Eaſt, a Quarter of the Orb: *Yeaſt*, to make Bread with.

Eaſter, a Feſtival ſo called: *Eſther*, the Name of a Woman.

Eyes, of the Body: *Ice*, frozen Water.

Eminent, or Excellent: *Imminent*, or depending.

Exerciſe, Labour, Imployment: *Exorciſe*, Conjuration.

Ear, of the Head or Corn: *Ere*, or before that: *E'er*, for ever.

Earth, the Ground: *Hearth*, of a Chimney.

Elder, as in Age: *Alder*, the Tree.

Ewe, a Sheep: *Yew*, a Tree.

F.

Flower, as of the Field: *Flour*, of Meal: *Floor*, of a Room.

Fowl, or great Birds: *Foul*, or Filthy: *Fool*, or Natural.

Fair, or Beautiful: *Fare*, or Victuals: Bartholomew *Fair*.

Fain, or glad: *Feign*, or make a lye.

Fourth, in Number: *Forth*, or abroad.

Frieze, Cloth: *Freeze*, congealed.

Firr, a Tree: *Furr*, of a Gown.

Fly, as a Bird: *Flie*, a ſmall Inſect.

Find, as to find any thing: *Fiend*, a Spirit or Devil.

Flea, a ſort of Vermin: *Flee*, or eſcape: *Flay*, the Skin off.

G.

G.

Gentile, or Handſome: *Gentle*, or Mild: *Gentile*, a Sect or Heathen: *Gentle*, a Maggot.

Geſture, or Carriage: *Jeſter*, to cauſe Laughter.

Guilt, or Guiltineſs: *Gilt*, or gilded with Gold.

Groan, for Grief: *Grown*, in years, *&c.*

Galleys, Ships with Oars: *Gallows*, to hang on.

Groat, or Four Pence: *Grott*, or a Caye.

Green, a Colour: *Grene*, a Man's Name.

H.

Hare, in the Woods: *Hair*, on the Head.

Here, in this place: *Hear*, as with ones Ears.

Heart, of the Body: *Hart*, or Deer.

Heel, of the Foot: *Heal*, as a Wound.

Hale, as to pull: *Hail*, from the Sky.

Herd, as of Cattle: *Heard*, as to be heard.

Haven, or Harbour for Ships: *Heaven*, a place of Glory.

Hole, bored thorough: *whole*, or intire.

Hallow, to make holy: *Hollow*, empty, void: *Halloe*, for Huntſmen.

Holy, Devout, Pious: *Holly*, a Tree ſo called: *Wholly*, or totally.

Hoar, or greyiſh: *Horehound*, an Herb.

Whore, a Town-Miſs: *Hour*, Quantity of Time.

Head, the chief part of the Body: *Heed*, or Carefulneſs.

Horſe, a Beaſt: *Hoarſe*, with a Cold.

Hoop, for a Veſſel: *Whoop*, to halloe or cry out.

Hire, for Servants: *Higher*, in Altitude.

Humble, or Meek: *Umble*, of a Deer.

I.

Isle, an Island: *Ile*, a place to walk in: *I'll*, for *I will*.

Idle, Sloathful: *Idol*, or a false God.

Incite, to stir up: *Insight*, into Business.

Ingenious, Witty: *Ingenuous*, good natur'd.

Imply, or contain: *Employ*, or set on work.

Inn, for Travellers: *In*, or *within*, Præp.

Itch, a Distemper: *Hitch*, or catch hold in.

K.

Kennel, for Dogs: *Canal*, or the middle of a Stream.

Kill, or Murder: *Kiln*, for Bricks, Malt, *&c.* *Kill*, a Mans name.

Knave, or dishonest Man: *Nave*, of a Cart-Wheel.

Knight, a Title of Honour, *Night*, which succeeds the Day.

L.

Latin Tongue: *Latten*, a sort of Tin: *Laton*, a Mans Name.

Lowd, to speak loud: *Low'd*, as an Ox.

Lowre, or Frown: *Lower*, or more low: *Lour*, the French King's Palace.

Lease, as of a House or Land: *Leash*, of Hounds.

Led, or guided: *Lead*, a Mineral.

Lesson, as to learn a Lesson: *Lessen*, or to make less.

Liturgy, Common-Prayer: *Lethargy*, a sleepy Disease.

Line, which Carpenters use: *Loyn*, of any Creature.

Leper, one that hath the Leprose: *Leaper*, or one that leapeth.

Loth, or unwilling: *Loath*, or to abhor.

Lice,

Lice, a ſmall ſort of Vermin: *Lyes*, or Untruths: *Lies*, as he lies along: *Lees*, to ſcoure with: *Ley*, Ground: *Leigh*, a Man's Name.

Looſe, or to untie: *Loſe*, as to loſe any thing: *Louſe*, or to look for Lice.

Latteſs, Bars of a Window: *Lettice*, a Woman's Name: *Lettuce*, an Herb.

Leek, the Root: *Leke*, a Man's Name: To *Leak* as a Ship.

Moat, or Pond. *Mote*, in the Eye.

Million, a great Number. *Melon*, a ſort of Fruit.

Mane, of a Horſe. *Main*, as the Ocean.

Moan, to lament. *Mown*, as Graſs.

Mourning, Lamentation. *Morning*, ſucceeds the Night.

Muſſel, or Shelfiſh. *Muſcle*, or a Vein ſo called. *Muzzle*, to blindfold.

M.

Mail, a Coat of Mail: *Male*, or Maſculine.

Manure, to till Ground: *Mannor*, or a Farm: *Manner*, or Cuſtom.

Medes, a People ſo called: *Meads*, or Meadows.

Meat, to eat: *Mete*, or to meaſure.

Mettle, or Courage: *Metal*, of any Mineral.

Might, or Power: *Mite*, the ſmalleſt piece of Money.

N.

Neigh, as a Horſe. *Ney*, a River.

Nigh, or near. *Nye*, a Maids Name.

Naught, bad. *Nought*, nothing.

O.

Ore, as of Gold. *Oar*, to row with. *O'er*, for over.

Owne, to acknowledge.

One, a Numeral.

Order, or Rule. *Ordure*, or Dung.

Other, shewing Difference. *Udder*, of a Cow.

Ordinary, or Common. An *Ordinary*, or place of Entertainment.

Gods *Ordinance* or Appointment. A Piece of *Ordnance* for War.

P.

PEar, a Fruit. *Peer*, or Lord. *Pare* an Apple.

Pale, or a Fence; to look Wan. *Pail*, for Water.

Pallet, a Bed. *Palate*, the Mouth.

Pleaſe, or to delight. *Pleas*, in Law.

Paraſite, a Flatterer. *Parricide*, one that murders his Father.

Principal, or Chief: *Principle*, or fundamental Rule.

Place, or Station. *Plaice*, a ſort of Fiſh.

Precedent, or Example. *Preſident*, or Head of a College, &c.

Peal, or ring of Bells. *Peel*, for Pies. *Pill*, or Rind of a Tree. A *Pill*, in Phyſick.

Poor, in Eſtate. *Power*, or Might. *Pour*, as to pour out.

Q.

QUeen, a King's Conſort: *Quean*, a Harlot.

Quary, of Glaſs: *Quarry*, of Stones.

R.

RAies, of the Sun. *Raiſe*, to lift up. *Race*, to run. *Raſe*, to blot out.

Rear, or to lift up. *Rere*, behind in the Rereward.

Reins, of the Back, or *Renes*. *Reign*, as a Kings Reign. *Reins*, of a Bridle.

dle. *Rain*, from Heaven. *Reed*, or Cane. *Read*, as Books. *Rede*, a Mans Name. *Red*, a Colour.

Rack, to torment. *Wrack*, as of a Ship. *Rake*, to ſcrape together.

Reach, or ſtretch. *Wretch*, a miſerable Man. *Rich*, Wealthy.

Riſe, or ariſing. *Rice*, a Grain.

Rite, or Ceremony. *Right*, or equal; alſo in Oppoſition to Left. *Wright*, as a Wheel-wright. *Write*, as with a Pen.

Rome, to wander; alſo a City. *Room*, a Chamber; Space.

Roof, as of a Houſe. *Rough*, in oppoſition to Smooth.

Row, as a Row of Men; alſo to row a Boat. *Roe*, as a Roe-buck. *Raw*, or Bloody. *Wroe*, a Man's Name.

Root, of a Tree. *Rout*, the Rabble; or to *rout* an Enemy.

S.

A Bill of *Sale*. To *Sail*, as a Ship.

Saviour, or one that ſaves. *Savour*, or Smell.

Sun, in the Firmament. *Son*, of a Father.

A *Swound*, or Trance. *Sound*, or Noiſe. *Soon*, or quickly.

Senſe, as feeling. *Sence*, of a Word.

Sowre, or ſharp. *Sore*, or painful. *Soar*, as to ſoar aloft. *Sower*, of Seed.

Ship, that ſails by Sea. *Sheep*, Cattel.

He *ſtares*, or looks frighted. *Stares*, Birds ſo called. *Stairs*, to aſcend by.

Scent, or Smell. *Sent*, as to any place.

Shoot, out of a Bow. *Shout*, or make a noiſe. *Shut*, as to ſhut the Door.

Sumn, of Money. *Some*, as ſome People.

Succour, or help. *Sucker*, or young Sprigg.

Soul, of the Body. *Sole*, of the Foot; or alone. *Soal*, a Fiſh.

A *Steer*, or young Ox. To *Stear*, a Ship.

Spear, or Weapon. *Spier*-mint, an Herb.

Stile, in Writing. *Style*, of a Dial.

Slow, in Pace. *Sloe*, as a Sloe Tree.

A *Seal*, for a Letter. To *Ciel*, or *Seel*, a Room. The *Seol*, a kind of Fish.

Spoak, of a Cart. He *Spoke*.

T.

Tale, or Story; or *Tale* of Money. *Tail*, of a Beast.

Time, or Space. *Thyme*, an Herb.

Tears, that we weep. *Tares*, in Corn.

Tongues, to speak with. *Tongs*, to make a Fire.

Toft, as in a Boat. *Toaft*, as in Ale.

Teem, with Child. *Team*, of Horses.

Tittle, a Speck or Point. *Title*, as of Honour.

Tafty, or Savoury. *Teafty*, or angry.

Tear, or rend. *Teer*, of Flax.

To *Tire*, or weary. A *Tyer*, or one that ties.

V.

Vacation, or Leisure. *Vocation*, or Calling.

Vane, of a Steeple. *Vain*, or Idle. *Vein* of the Body.

Vial, a Glass. *Viol*, a Musical Instrument.

Value, or Price. *Valley*, between Hills. *Volley*, of Shot.

Veil, a Covering. *Vale*, a Valley, *Avail*, or profit.

Vertue, opposite to Vice. *Virtue*, Valour, or the Juice of any Herb.

W.

Walls, of a City. *Wales*, a Country.

Weal, or publick Good. *Wheel*, of a Cart. *Wheal*, or Pimple.

Weights, to weigh with. *Waits*, the City Musick. He *Waits*, or stays.

Wild, untamed. *Weild*, a

a Sword. *Weald*, of *Kent* and *Suſſex*.

Ware, or Goods. *Ware*, a Towns Name. *Wear*, Cloths. *Were*, as you were.

Wier, or Floodgate. *Wire*, a kind of Metal.

Y.

Yarn, or wollen Thread. *Yern*, or Commiſerate.

There are many other Words which are the ſame in Sound and Spelling, but different in Signification; in ſuch the Reader muſt only be guided by the Sence, which diſtinguiſhes them; or, by a Capital Letter; as for Inſtance, *He* ſtares *upon the* Stares [Birds ſo called.]

There are beſides theſe a great many Words that are ſpell'd otherwiſe than they are commonly pronounced. I ſhall Inſtance in ſome few moſt difficult, and leave the Reader to find out the reſt, as being commonly very eaſy; thoſe that are moſt difficult being generally Derivatives; ſuch as *frumenty* from *frumentum*; *Phthiſick*, from φθίσις; *Foreign*, from *forinſecus*; *Foreſt*, from *foreſta*; *Refractary*, from *refractarius*; *Diphthong*, from διφθογγος; *Ecſtaſy*, from ἔκστασις; An *Echo* or Sound, from ἦχος *ſonus*; *Veil* or Cover, from *velum*; a *Chapel*, from *Capellum*; *Linen*, from *linum*; *Hæmorrhoids*, from αἷμα *ſanguis* and ῥόος *fluxus*; *Limon*, not, as pronounced, *Lemmon*; with ſeveral others, too many to inſtance in; which the Reader, by obſerving the *Radix* or Root from whence they are deriv'd, may make out himſelf.

Having laid down Rules, as I hope, ſufficient for Spelling,

Spelling, I ſhall proceed to the Second Part promiſed; *viz.*

Of true POINTING.

THIS being the Second main Part, and chief Ornament of any Language, ſeeing all modern Authors (for thoſe of the Ancients that have writ hereof diſagree amongſt themſelves, beſides they are ſo hard to procure, and their way of pointing withal being ſo far different from that which now obtains in the World, I think it needleſs ſo much as to conſult them) that have writ on this Subject, are ſo very abrupt, and withal ſo extraordinary faulty in what they do ſay of it, as well as of Spelling, I take my ſelf oblig'd to give the beſt Rules I can gather from Obſervation for true Pointing; the want of a right uſe whereof, Men, and thereby whole Armies and Kingdoms have been deſtroy'd: Of which kind was that of the Oracle to *Achilles*:

Ibis redibis nunquam per bella peribis.

Which the Credulous Man underſtanding as follows, went to the Wars, and was there ſlain; *viz.*

Ibis, redibis, nunquam per bella peribis.

Which if he had underſtood thus, he had not gone againſt *Troy*, and ſo ſav'd his Life.

Ibis,

Ibis, redibis nunquam, per bella peribis.

Of which Nature likewiſe was this other following.

Edvardum occidere noli timere bonum eſt:

Which for want of a right Underſtanding coſt the Conſpirator his Life, and ſaved the Kings; for he took it in this Sence;

Edvardum occidere noli timere, bonum eſt.

Which he ought to have taken thus;

Edvardum occidere noli, timere bonum eſt.

In *Engliſh* thus:

Fear not to ſpill King Edward's *Blood, I hold it good.*

Or thus:

Spill not King Edward's *Blood, to fear I hold it good.*

With abundance more of ſuch like ambiguous Sayings, which are made through the want of Pointing; nay, ſometimes Men loſe their Reputation for ever; ſometimes the lawful Heir is put by his Inheritance through the miſplacing of a Point, or by the putting of one Particle for another; wherefore I earneſtly commend this Part to the *Printer*'s Care eſpecially, for on them depends the Credit of many Worthy Learned

Learned Authors, who through Haſt in Tranſcribeing may have miſtaken, as well in Pointing as Spelling.

Pointing, which, you ſee, is of ſo great Concern, is not only made uſe of for the Elegancy of an Oration, but likewiſe for Diſtinction, as ſays the Learned *Voſſius*. And it being ſo variouſly diſcourſed of by Authors of ſeveral Ages, I ſhall not much concern my ſelf with what the Ancients have ſaid, but conſider it as it is now moſt generally uſed, and to my Ability ſhow the beſt Method.

Know then that there are now Six Points frequently in uſe amongſt us; *viz.*

A Comma——(,)	A Period——(.)
A Semicolon----(;)	An Interrogation----(?)
A Colon——(:)	An Admiration——(!)

A Comma defined.

Firſt. A *Comma* (ſo call'd from the *Greek* Verb κοπτεμαι, which ſignifies properly *to cut in*, becauſe it divides the Antecedent from the Conſequent) by *Cicero* is call'd *inciſum*, an *Inciſion*, the Word from whence it comes ſignifying as much; by the *Greeks* 'tis call'd ὑποστιγμὴ; and from them by *Caſſiodorus*, *Subdiſtinctio*, which ſignifies a *ſmall Diſtinction* or breaking off of the Sence. The *Latins*, generally according to its Figure call it *Semicirculus*, or *half Circle*; which is of late Invention; for, (if we may believe *Donatus*, *Iſidore*, *Aldus Manutius Senior*, *Dauſquius*, and other worthy Authors) it was not uſed amongſt the Ancients, but inſtead of it, they put a Period or full Prick

Prick at the middle of the Letter to ſignify as much; Inſtead of our *Colon*, they uſed a Period at the top of the Letter, and to expreſs *its ſelf* they put it at the bottom (a *Simicolon* not being then heard of;) which ſhows they had but one Mark only, placed at the ſeveral parts of the Letter, to expreſs our *Comma*, *Colon*, and *Period* by, as in Example: *Take my Counſel and run not upon your own Head: 'Tis Prudence ſo to do.*

Of the Uſe of a Comma.

THE Uſe of a *Comma* is various amongſt us, and moſtly according to the Writers Fancy, but ſurely there ought to be a ſet Place for the uſing of it, which I ſhall endeavour to make as clear as poſſible.

I. Then, a *Comma* is chiefly of uſe to diſtinguiſh Nouns and Verbs not coupl'd by the Conjunction, *and*, or the like, for Example;

Temperance, Chaſtity, Godlineſs, Equity, Mercy, Pity, &c. *are the true Characters of a good Man.*

To Vaper, Swear, Curſe, break the Glaſſes, kick the Drawer down Stairs, are the Marks of a right Bravado.

II. It is uſed not only to diſtinguiſh Words, but alſo the leſſer Members or Parts of a Period; as,

The purſuit of Vertue, hatred of Vice, Love of Friends, and contempt of no Body, ſhows a Man of an equal Temper of Mind.

III. It always includes the Vocative Caſe; as, *Victorious Prince, ſuffer not thy Anger to deſtroy the Innocent with*

with the Offenders. Or thus, *I have perform'd, most potent Lord, worthy Sir, honoured Friend, the Commands you laid upon me, to the utmost of my Power.*

IV. It often ſupplies the place of a *Parentheſis*; as, *Being thus imploy'd, without ever minding the Danger they were in, they let the Enemy ruſh in upon 'em.* Or thus, *Drunkards, not conſidering the ill Conſequences, run on in a vein of Drinking, till they ruin themſelves to all Purpoſes.*

V. The Ablative Caſe put abſolute is included between Two Comma's; as, *The* Roman *Souldiers, Cæſar being their Leader, fought a great while manfully againſt their Enemies, and at laſt put them to Flight.*

VI. It is alſo frequently uſed before *to*, the Sign of the *Infinitive Mood*, when the Ablative Caſe with a Prepoſition begins the Clauſe, and the *principal Verb* is plac'd after the *Infinitive Mood*; as, *In this Caſe, to deſpond, is dangerous; to hope, is folly, the Event is ſo uncertain.*

VII. Always before an *&c.* put a *Comma*; as, *Vertue is to be eſteem'd,* &c.

VIII. Obſerve that when Words are coupled with a Conjunction, the *Comma* is needleſs; as, *I reſpect and adore thee as the Author of my Happineſs*; not, *I reſpect, and adore,* &c. *Drunkenneſs and Whoredom, the Two greateſt Vices of the Age.*

IX. But if ſeveral Words in a Sentence, be coupled with a Conjunction, then the *Comma* is needful, whether the Words coupled be of diſtinct Signification or no;

no; as, *Millers, and Taylors, and Weavers, and Brokers have none of the beſt Names.* Again, *To Cheat, and Lye, and Cozen, and Flatter, are Principles Inconſiſtent with an honeſt Man.* This is to be taken Notice of in Members of Sentences, as well as in ſingle Words; as, *The Contempt of God, and Diſobedience to Parents, and liſtleſneſs to work, and ſuch like, are things that bring Men to an untimely End.*

X. Sometimes the Conjunction is a Disjunctive, and then a Comma is always needful; *Looking wiſhfully upon her, he perceiv'd that Intereſt had overſway'd her Affection, and that ſhe was no longer his.*

XI. When the Nominative Caſe, which might be placed firſt in Order, is tranſpoſed, a Comma put before it ſignifies it to be the Nominative Caſe to the firſt Verb in the Clauſe; as, *There were privately skulking about the City, divers traiterous Villains, that look'd with no good Eye upon the Government:* Where the *Comma* plac'd after *City*, ſhows that *divers traiterous Villains*, is the Nominative Caſe to the Verb *were* in the firſt place, and might as well be read thus, *There were divers traiterous Villains skulking privately about the City, that look'd with no good Eye upon the Government.* This, as before, is ingrammatical Order.

XII. After the Character of any Figure (if you uſe ſeveral together) put a *Comma*; as, 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 20, 50, *&c.*

XIII. But if *Chap.* and *Ver.* come both together, they muſt be diſtinguiſhed by a full Point; thus, *Chap.* 6. *Ver.* 5. Or, *Chap.* 4, 5. *Verſ.* 10, 22, *&c.*

XIV. When

XIV. When an Interceptive Sentence comes between the Nom. Case and the Verb; as, *God, in creating the World, left us a Mark of his Omnipotence.*

It is not possible to lay down positive Rules by reason of divers Authors variously disposing the same Matter, which may alter the Nature of the Points. As for Instance; one Man may render that of *Quintus Curtius* p. 270. *Rex tertio die amnem superare decreverat, transitu difficilem, non spatio solum aquarum, sed etiam saxis impeditum*; thus, *On the Third day the King determin'd to pass the River, which was hard to do, not only for the Breadth of the Waters, but also for the hindrance of Stones:* Another thus, *The King had determin'd to go over that difficult River to pass, not so much for its Breadth, as through the Impediment of Stones, on the Third Day.* Which is called an ingrammatical disposing of the Matter.

A Semicolon *defined.*

SEcondly. The next in Order is a *Semi* or *half Colon*, (;) (used by the *Greeks* for an *Interrogation*) which gives the Reader more time to breath than at a *Comma*, and less than at a *Colon*: So that it is the middle Point between a *Comma* and a *Colon*. It was not so much as named amongst the Ancients, much less used; but seeing it is become of so great and necessary Use amongst us, I shall shew the Use of it as plain as I can.

Of the Placing of a Semicolon.

I. It is used most commonly where there is a small *Epitrope* or turning of Speech to another thing; as,

Tu,

Tu, quid ſint divitiæ, conſideras; qui virtus, non item. *Thou ſtriveſt to know the uſe of Riches; what Virtue is, never troubles thee.*

II. It is ordinarily uſed after ſuch Sayings as have a Reaſon or Detraction ſubjoined, uſually beginning with *But, yet, for,* &c. As, *That our Saviour was born when* Auguſtus Octavianus *was Emperor, is without all Doubt; for it is confirmed by all Authors that have writ of it.* Frederick Barbaroſſa *was a great Warriour; yet he came far ſhort of the invincible* Alexander. Henry III. *fighting againſt* Godefred, *the Duke of* Lotharingia's *Son, overcame him; but having beſieged* Paris, *he loſt his whole Army.*

This Point is more uſed than any other; becauſe, wanting of a *Semi* or *half Comma*, the *Comma* is oft uſed where the Sence will ſcarce bear one, and ſo cauſes a *Semicolon* where a *Comma* might ſerve, if we had a *Semicomma*: As, *It ſhows a Prince's Prudence and wiſe Conduct, to cut off Offenders in the Bud; leſt, being let alone, they ſhould ſeduce others:* Which, if we had a *Semicomma* (,) might be thus: *It ſhows a Prince's Prudence and wiſe Conduct, to cut off Offenders in the Bud, leſt, being let alone, they ſhould ſeduce others.*

A Colon *defined.*

THirdly. The Third in Courſe is a *Colon* (:), which we may very well call *Priodus Pendens*, or half Period: In *Engliſh* it ſignifies a *Member*, that is, the *great Gut*; ſo that as that is poſſibly the greateſt ſingle Member of the Body natural, ſo this is the greateſt Member of a Sentence metaphorically

under a Period; under which all others only ſerve as the Parts of the Body do to make up the whole Frame. It is called by the *Greeks* μέση στιγμὴ, a middle Diſtinction; becauſe they, as alſo the old Latins, did only uſe theſe Three, a *Comma* (,) a *Colon* (:) and a *Period* or full Point (.). Its Uſe is various, and cannot be comprehended for want of a *Semiperiod*, inſtead of which we are forced to uſe it; however I ſhall ſet down its ordinary Uſe.

Of the placing a Colon.

I. It is of great uſe in Diſtinction after contrary things, when other of the ſame Nature follow: As, *He loves to have a hand in every thing, his own, and other Folks: Publick, and Private: Sacred, and Prophane.*

II. It makes a Sentence, in effect, compleat, yet leaves the Sence depending: As, *Nec avidius ipſum regem quam Philippum intuebatur exercitus: pro ſe quiſque dextram ejus amplexi cœpit: acclamaverunt omnes ſe illum ſequi velle: cum eo velle & vivere & mori.* In Engliſh thus; *The Army did not look more intently upon the King than upon* Philip: *Every one begun to embrace him for his own Safety: They all unanimouſly cry'd out, they would follow him: That they would live and die with him.*

III. It is proper when a Similitude is the Propoſition, and the Application is the Reddition: For Example; *As a great King takes the Advice of his Councel, before he undertakes a War, for that it will be of great Expence of Time, Men and Money: So*

ought

ought a good Christian to take the Advice of his Spiritual Guide in the Business of his Salvation.

IV. Where the *Totum* is the Proposition, and the Reason the Rejoinder: As, *My Friend* Marcus *has been a long time absent, yet I have never heard from him: Either he is dead, or sick, or he has forgot his old Acquaintance.*

A Period *defin'd.*

FOurthly. The Fourth is a *Period* or full Point (.), which so finishes a Sentence, Speech or Discourse, as that nothing seems to be depending, nor any thing more designed to be spoke, as to that Particular.

It is called by the *Greeks* Περιόδος, because of its Circuition, as I may say, in the use of the Three forementioned Points, all or some of which it takes in its way, or includes in it self. It is called by us *a full Point*, because the Reader may leave off there, the Sence being compleat: As, *Non est fides, nisi in sapiente: apud sapientem sunt ipsa honesta: apud vulgum simulacra rerum honestarum. Senec.* In English thus: *There is no Credit to be given to any, but a wise Man: A wise Man is Honesty it self: The Vulgar have only the Idea of Honesty.* Or thus; *Si quid turpe feceris cum voluptate; voluptas abit, turpitudo manet: Si quid honestè feceris cum labore; Labor abit, honestas manet:* English thus; *If thou dost any shameful thing with Pleasure; the Pleasure passes away, the Shame remains: If thou dost any thing honestly with Trouble; the Trouble goes away, the Honesty remains.* Musonius ap. A. Gell. lib. 16. cap. 1. In which Sentence you see comprehended

hended all the Points which make up a *Period*.

There are Two ſorts of Periods: The one is called *periodus ſupina*, which is put at the end of a Book or Story that's quite finiſhed: The other is *periodus pendens* (which we now call a *Colon*) when the Sence is yet hanging, or there is ſomething more may be added for Illuſtration: As thus; *The Story of the fam'd* Oreſtes *is worth your reading, being a very pleaſant Narrative of a great Man: I commend it to you for ſeveral Reaſons, but principally that I would have you ſquare your own Actions by it.*

An Interrogation *defined.*

Fifthly. The next is an *Interrogation* (?) ſo called from *Interrogo*, to queſtion or demand an Anſwer; which is uſed at the end of any direct Queſtion to which an Anſwer may be given: As, in that of *Q. Curt. p.* 172. *Cur rem delatam ad te tacuiſti? Cur tam ſecurus audiſti?* Thus tranſlated; *Why didſt thou conceal the Plot, when it was told thee? Why didſt thou hear it with ſo little Concern?* Ibid. p. 173. *Ecquis è vobis corruptus eſt donis? Quem ducem, quem præfectum impenſius colui? Have I corrupted any of you with Bribes? What Captain, what Commander is it, that I have had more Reſpect for than another.*

I ſaid that it was *uſed at the End of any direct Queſtion*, becauſe ſometimes the Proponent (by continuing his Speech after the Words of the Queſtion) ſeems to ſolve his own Doubts, and needs not be an Interrogation: As, *Putaſne eum ita dementem egiſſe, ut tam deteſtabile crimen perpetraret quod ei erit in perpetuum dedecus: Haud credibile eſt.* In Engliſh thus, *Doſt think him ſo much a Madman to commit ſuch a heinous Crime, as will be a perpetual Shame to him:*

him: I cannot believe it. Or this; *Now, if it be demanded, how he could put up ſuch an Injury, The Anſwer is eaſily drawn from his good Nature.* Or this; *There came in* Bibulus, *and ask'd me what was become of his Friend.*

An Admiration *defin'd.*

SIxthly. The other is an *Admiration* (!) which is uſed after Words or Sentences cauſed upon Surprize, Fear, Wonder, and Aſtoniſhment: As, *Dii boni! Good God! O ſtrange! Wonderful!* It is uſed alſo after an exclamative Speech, cauſed by Grief or otherwiſe: As in that of *Virgil*; *Ah! Corydon, Corydon, quæ te Dementia cœpit! Ah!* Corydon, Corydon, *what Madneſs has thee ſiezed! Miſerum me! Woe is me! Well a day! What ſhall I do!* Wringing of the Hands, or otherwiſe by Countenance or Geſture, expreſſing Grief or Sadneſs.

A Parentheſis *defin'd.*

SEventhly. Becauſe a *Parentheſis* ( ) is reckon'd by all amongſt Points, I ſhall not go about to contradict them, but ſet it down here. It is derived of ἐν, *between* or *in*, and τίθημι, *I put*; that is a Sentence *put in*, more fully to illuſtrate a Diſcourſe, which yet may be left out, and the Sence remain *perfect*: As, *Parentem, liberos, (nam conjugem in illo carcere amiſi) credite nunc tendere ad vos manus, &c. Think now that both my Father and my Children (for I loſt my Wife in that Priſon) beg of you to have Pity on me, and grant me your help.*

A Paratheſis *defin'd.*

EIghtly. *Paratheſis*, or Crotchets, or Brackets [ ] is chiefly of uſe in Expoſitions or Annotations, where the Words of the Text are included in the middle of the Annotation: As, *The Words in themſelves* [and Jeſus ſtood and prayed] *only ſhow the Poſture he then uſed*, different poſſibly from that he uſed at another time.

There are beſides theſe ſome Notes or Characters neceſſary to be known by all Authors and Printers, that would be curious and avoid Errors, which to name may be ſufficient. They are,

I. An *Aſteriſm* (*) which in Annotations generally refers to a parallel Place in Scripture, noted with a Star in the Matter, and another before the parallel Text in the Margin.

II. An *Obelisk* or Dagger (†) uſually in Annotations referring to a different Tranſlation of the Words in ſome of the Oriental Languages in the Margin.

III. *Parallels* or Two Rules direct (‖) uſed promiſcuouſly with an Obelisk in Annotations; but in other common Notes or Quotations theſe Three are uſed one after another for variety.

IV. There is another called *Quotation* (") which we put before Sentences cited *verbatim* out of other Authors, if we have not Conveniency to do it in a different Character. Theſe are ſuch as are moſt commonly

commonly uſed; if there be any more, they are moſt commonly according to the Writers Fancy.

As for Annotations upon Scripture, or any other thing commented on, they are uſually in Engliſh noted with the Letters of the Alphabet: But in Latin more commonly with Figures; as 1, 2, 3, 4, &c.

LESSONS
FOR
CHILDREN,
Both *Whole* and truly *Divided*,
According to the
OPINION
OF THE BEST
GRAMMARIANS:
Fitted for the *Fore-* and *After-Noon* of every *Day* in the *Week*.

BEING

Wholesome *Precepts* containing several *Vertues* necessary to be instill'd into young *People*.

LESSONS FOR CHILDREN, &c.

HAving in the foregoing Sheets treated chiefly of ſuch Things as will be beneficial to thoſe of riper Years, as alſo very uſeful for all Inſtructers of Children; It was thought not unneceſſary to ſet down ſome eaſie Leſſons, containing ſeveral Vertues to be learn'd by Children, tending to the well governing of themſelves as to moſt Affairs of this Life, which will mainly conduce to the Happineſs of that of another.

Monday Fore-Noon.

LESSON I. Whole.

Of Speech.

SPeech is the *Index* of the Mind: When you ſee a Man dreſs, and ſet his Cloths in Print, you ſhall be ſure to find his Words ſo too, and nothing in them

them is firm and weighty. It does not become a Man to be delicate. As it is in Drink, the Tongue never trips, till the Mind be over-born; so it is with Speech, so long as the Mind is whole and sound, the Speech is masculine and strong; but if the one fails the other follows. A queint and sollicitous way of speaking, is the Sign of a weak Mind; but a great Man speaks with Ease and Freedom, and with more Assurance, though less Care.

LESSON I. Divided.

SPeech is the *In-dex* of the Mind: When you see a Man dress, and set his Cloths in Print, you shall be sure to find his Words so too, and no-thing in them is firm and weigh-ty. It does not be-come a Man to be de-li-cate. As it is in Drink, the Tongue ne-ver trips, till the Mind be o-ver-born; so it is with Speech, so long as the Mind is whole and sound, the Speech is mas-cu-line and strong; but if the one fails, the o-ther fol-lows. A queint and sol-li-ci-tous way of speak-ing, is the Sign of a weak Mind, but a great Man speaks with Ease and Free-dom, and with more as-surance, though less Care.

Monday After-Noon.

LESSON I. Whole.

Of Affectation in Discourse.

SOme Men lose both the Profit and Reputation of their good Thoughts, by the uncouth or unusual manner of expressing them: They love to talk in Mystery,

Myſtery, and take it for a Mark of Wiſdom not to be underſtood. They are ſo ambitious of making themſelves publick, that they will rather be ridiculous, than not taken Notice of: But take this for a Rule; *Let neither your Speech be too conciſe nor too copious; for whereſoever the Speech is corrupted, the Mind is ſo too.*

LESSON I. Divided.

SOme Men loſe both the Pro-fit and Re-pu-ta-ti-on of their good Thoughts, by the un-couth, or un-u-ſu-al man-ner of ex-preſ-ſing them: They love to talk in My-ſte-ry, and take it for a Mark of Wiſ-dom not to be un-der-ſtood. They are ſo am-bi-ti-ous of mak-ing them-ſelves pub-lick, that they will ra-ther be ri-di-cu-lous, than not ta-ken No-tice of: But take this for a Rule; *Let nei-ther your Speech be too con-ciſe nor too co-pi-ous; for where-ſo-e-ver the Speech is cor-ru-pted, the Mind is ſo too.*

Tueſday Fore-Noon.

LESSON I. Whole.

A wiſe Man content with his Condition whatever it is.

A Wiſe Man will be a wiſe Man ſtill, even though he were deprived of ſome uſeful Member of the Body. He is delighted with abundance, as he would be in the main Ocean, with a fair Wind; or with a Glance of the warm Sun in a froſty Morning;

ing; yet ſo as not to repine when deprived of the Benefit thereof. A wiſe Man bears all things with an equal and contented Mind, ſuch as becomes his eminent Wiſdom and Gravity: Be not therefore depreſſed with the Croſſes, nor elevated with the unconſtant Smiles of a peeviſh, perverſe Fortune, but learn in all Conditions to be Content.

LESSON I. Divided.

A Wiſe Man will be a wiſe Man ſtill, e-ven though he were de-pri-ved of ſome uſe-ful Mem-ber of the Bo-dy. He is de-light-ed with a-bun-dance, as he would be in the main O-ce-an, with a fair Wind; or with a Glance of the warm Sun in a fro-ſty Morn-ing; yet ſo as not to re-pine when de-pri-ved of the Be-ne-fit there-of. A wiſe Man bears all things with an e-qual and con-tent-ed Mind, ſuch as be-comes his e-mi-nent Wiſ-dom and Gra-vity. Be not there-fore de-preſ-ſed with the Croſ-ſes, nor e-le-va-ted with the un-con-ſtant Smiles of a pee-viſh, per-verſe For-tune, but learn in all Con-di-ti-ons to be Con-tent.

Tueſday After-Noon.

LESSON I. Whole.

Concerning Singularity in Manners and Carriage of ones ſelf.

IT is ordinary with ſome ſort of Men to be ſingular in their Apparel, and manner of Life, and this only, that they may be the more taken notice of.

of. An underſtanding Man will keep himſelf clear from any ſuch Fooleries, without diſturbing publick Cuſtoms, or making himſelf a gazing Stock to the People. Order your ſelves in all things in a decent and civil Manner, both as to Deportment and Apparel, neither flanting to Exceſs, nor creeping below a Mean: *The Golden middle Way is beſt and ſafeſt.*

LESSON I. Divided.

IT is or-di-na-ry with ſome ſort of Men to be ſin-gu-lar in their Ap-pa-rel, and man-ner of Life, and this on-ly that they may be the more ta-ken no-tice of. An un-der-ſtand-ing Man will keep him-ſelf clear from any ſuch Foo-le-ries, with-out di-ſturb-ing pub-lick Cu-ſtoms, or ma-king him-ſelf a gaz-ing Stock to the Peo-ple. Or-der your ſelves in all things in a de-cent and ci-vil man-ner, both as to De-port-ment and Ap-pa-rel, nei-ther flant-ing to Ex-ceſs, nor creep-ing be-low a Mean: *The Gold-en mid-dle Way is beſt and ſaf-eſt.*

Wednesday Fore-Noon.

LESSON I. Whole.

Cuſtom is of great Prevalency either in Good *or* Ill; *ſo that we ſhould check our Affections betimes; for involuntary Motions are irreſiſtible.*

CUſtom makes every thing eaſy: Accuſtom but your ſelves to laugh and you will not, without Difficulty leave the fooliſh Habit. Uſe not your ſelf

ſelf to Women or Wine; nay even almoſt to Sleep, and you may eaſily abſtain from them. If you uſe your ſelf always to ride in a Coach, you will loſe the Benefit of walking by diſuſing it. Plunge not your ſelves in Pleaſures, leſt afterwards you ſhould not be able to live without them, and ſo make your ſelves miſerable, by making that become neceſſary which before was Superfluous: So prevalent is Cuſtom, That if you ſet your ſelf reſolutely to that which is *good*, or that which is *evil*, you ſhall not eaſily relinquiſh the one or the other.

LESSON I. Divided.

Cu-ſtom makes e-ve-ry thing ea-ſy: Ac-cu-ſtom but your ſelves to laugh, and you will not, with-out Dif-fi-cul-ty leave the foo-liſh Ha-bit. Uſe not your ſelf to Wo-men or Wine; nay e-ven al-moſt to Sleep, and you may ea-ſi-ly ab-ſtain from them: If you uſe your ſelf al-ways to ride in a Coach, you will loſe the Be-ne-fit of walk-ing by diſ-u-ſing it. Plunge not your ſelves in Plea-ſures, leaſt af-ter-wards you ſhould not be a-ble to live with-out them, and ſo make your ſelves mi-ſe-ra-ble, by ma-king that be-come ne-ceſ-ſary which be-fore was ſu-per-flu-ous: So pre-va-lent is Cu-ſtom, That if you ſet your ſelf re-ſo-lute-ly to that which is *good*, or that which is *e-vil*, you ſhall not ea-ſi-ly re-linquiſh the one or the o-ther.

Wednesday After-Noon.

LESSON I. Whole.

Of the ill Effects of not rightly understanding our selves.

MEN for the generality are unsatisfy'd with the World, and rather than cast it upon their Vices, they impute it to the Malignity of Fortune, when really their own wrong Understanding is the Cause. Either they are puffed up with Pride, Desires, Pleasures, or blasted with Cares; and, which consummates their Unhappiness, they are never quiet, but in perpetual Conflicts and Controversies with their Lusts. He that is in his Way may be in Hopes of coming to his Journeys end, but Error is endless: Let every one therefore examine himself whether his Actions and Desires be squared according to the Rules of right Reason and rectified Nature.

LESSON I. Divided.

MEN for the ge-ne-ra-li-ty are un-sa-tis fi-ed with the World, and ra-ther than cast it up-on their Vi-ces, they im-pute it to the ma-li-gni-ty of For-tune, when re-al-ly their own wrong un-der-stand-ing is the Cause. Ei-ther they are puf-fed up with Pride, De-sires, Plea-sures; or blast-ed with Cares; and, which con-sum-mates their Un-hap-pi-ness, they are ne-ver qui-et, but in per-pe-tu-al Con-flicts and Con-tro-ver-sies with their Lusts. He that is in his Way may be in hopes of com-ing to his

Jour-neys end, but Er-ror is end-leſs: Let e-ve-ry one there-fore ex-a-mine him-ſelf whe-ther his A-cti-ons and De-ſires be ſqua-red ac-cord-ing to the Rules of right Rea-ſon and re-cti-fi-ed Na-ture.

Thurſday Fore-Noon.

LESSON I. Whole.

New things, how they affect us, and the Reaſon of it.

THere is none ſo much a Brute as not to be affected in ſome ſort or other, with the ſtrange and portentous Accidents, or Contingences of Nature: For, who would not be ſurprized to ſee the ſtrange Appearance of Two Suns in the Firmament, enlightning and dazling the inferior World of Creatures? None are ſo beſotted as not to be rouzed at the ſudden breaking in of a Lion or Bear upon them, and putting them into a Conſternation, which is to be conſidered as ariſing from the unexpectedneſs of the Thing; their Senſes not being yet throughly awaked from that Security they were lulled into by a long undiſturbed Quiet; and not from any outward external Cauſe, as is preſently imagined. *Forewarned, forearmed.*

LESSON I. Divided.

THere is none ſo much a Brute as not to be af-fect-ed in ſome ſort or o-ther, with the ſtrange and por-ten-tous Ac-ci-dents, or Con-tin-gen-ces

gen-ces of Na-ture: For, who would not be ſur-pri-zed to ſee the ſtrange Ap-pear-an-ces of Two Suns in the Fir-ma-ment, en-light-ning and daz-ling the in-fe-ri-or World of Crea-tures? None are ſo be-ſot-ted as not to be rouz-ed at the ſud-den break-ing in of a Li-on or Bear up-on them, and put-ting them in-to a Con-ſter-na-ti-on, which is to be con-ſi-de-red as a-ri-ſing from the un-ex-pect-ed-neſs of the Thing; their Sen-ſes not be-ing yet through-ly a-wak-ed from that Se-cu-ri-ty they were lul-led in-to by a long un-di-ſtur-bed Qui-et; and not from a-ny out-ward ex-ter-nal Cauſe, as is pre-ſent-ly i-ma-gi-ned. *Fore-warn-ed, fore-arm-ed.*

Thurſday After-Noon.

LESSON I. Whole.

Every Man the Cauſer of his own Happineſs or Unhappineſs.

ALL thoſe things which Men naturally covet are but ſpecious Out-ſides, and have no real or ſubſtantial Satisfaction in them. Riches are principally deſired, which are in themſelves but empty Nothings, yet cannot be forgone, and that for no other Reaſon, but becauſe the Word *Poverty* has got an ill Reputation in the World, ſo that the very Name of *Calamity* or *Miſery* is worſe than the thing it ſelf. What Reaſon, I pray, for Complaint, if a Man would but be ſo wiſe and juſt to himſelf as to convert that into Happineſs which others count a Miſery? I mean, that he ſhould follow St. *Paul's*

Rule, and *Learn in whatsoever State he is, therewith to be content*, and not repine at the divine Goodness for every little thing that falls out contrary to his own capricious Humour or Fancy.

LESSON I. Divided.

ALL those things which Men na-tu-ral-ly co-vet are but spe-ci-ous Out-sides, and have no re-al or sub-stan-ti-al Sa-tis-fa-cti-on in them. Ri-ches are prin-ci-pal-ly de-si-red, which are in them-selves but em-pty No-things, yet can-not be fore-gone, and that for no o-ther Rea-son, but be-cause the Word *Po-ver-ty* has got an ill Re-pu-ta-ti-on in the World, so that the ve-ry Name of *Ca-la-mi-ty* or *Mi-se-ry* is worse than the thing it self. What Rea-son, I pray, for Com-plaint, if a Man would but be so wise and just to him-self as to con-vert that in-to Hap-pi-ness which o-thers count a Mi-se-ry? I mean, that he should fol-low St. *Paul*'s Rule, and *Learn in what-so-e-ver State he is, there-with to be con-tent*, and not re-pine at the di-vine Good-ness for e-ve-ry lit-tle thing that falls out con-tra-ry to his own ca-pri-ci-ous Hu-mour or Fan-cy.

Friday Fore-Noon.

LESSON I. Whole.

'Tis never too late to be Good.

AS no Man ought to presume to instruct others, having not first given good Counsel to himself; so I think it absolutely necessary for every one to

to endeavour to be good at one time or other, and the ſooner the better, though 'tis never too late to repent; or as the Divine *Seneca* has it, *'Tis never too late to learn, what it is always neceſſary to know; nor Shame, ſo long as we are ignorant, and that is, all our Lives.* When any thing ails us in our Bodies or Eſtates, we have preſently recourſe to the Phyſician or Lawyer; and why not to God, the Soveraign Good, in the Diſorders of our immortal Souls, that beſt and moſt valuable Part of us? 'Tis worth your Notice and Obſervation to keep good and wiſe Men Company, for 'tis a fair Step to Happineſs and Vertue ſo to employ our time.

LESSON I. Divided.

AS no Man ought to pre-ſume to in-ſtruct o-thers, ha-ving not firſt gi-ven good Coun-ſel to him-ſelf; ſo I think it ab-ſo-lute-ly ne-ceſ-ſa-ry for e-ve-ry one to en-dea-vour to be good at one time or o-ther, and the ſoon-er the bet-ter, though 'tis ne-ver too late to Re-pent; or as the Di-vine *Se-ne-ca* has it, *'Tis ne-ver too late to learn, what it is al-ways ne-ceſ-ſa-ry to know; nor Shame, ſo long as we are Ig-no-rant, and that is, all our Lives.* When a-ny thing ails us in our Bo-dies or E-ſtates, we have pre-ſent-ly Re-courſe to the Phy-ſi-ci-an or Law-yer; and why not to God, the So-ve-raign Good, in the Diſ-or-ders of our im-mor-tal Souls, that beſt and moſt va-lu-a-ble Part of us? 'Tis worth your No-tice and Ob-ſer-va-ti-on to keep good and wiſe Men Com-pa-ny, for 'tis a fair Step to Hap-pi-neſs and Ver-tue ſo to em-ploy our time.

Friday After-Noon.

LESSON I. Whole.

God's Bleſſings by Abuſe are turned into Curſings.

THere is nothing ſo good or profitable, but may be perverted to our Injury. *The Winds* (ſays *Seneca*) *are uſeful for Commerce; beſides, they keep the Air ſweet and healthful, and bring ſeaſonable Rains upon the Earth; but it never was the Intent of Providence, they ſhould be imployed for War and Devaſtation*; We might, if we had a Mind to it, live at Eaſe, making a right Uſe of the Means which Providence has afforded us, but we generally purſue the Bleſſings of Heaven beyond the Ends and Intents for which they were diſpenſed unto us by the Almighty Bounty, ſo that of Bleſſings they, in the End, prove a Curſe. We preſs on our own Dangers, and provoke our Fates, thereby greedily ſeeking Death, againſt our Wills, which is found every where.

LESSON I. Divided.

THere is no-thing ſo good or pro-fi-ta-ble, but may be per-ver-ted to our In-ju-ry. *The Winds* (ſays *Se-ne-ca*) *are uſe-ful for Com-merce; be-ſide, they keep the Air ſweet and health-ful, and bring ſea-ſo-na-ble Rains up-on the Earth; but it ne-ver was the In-tent of Pro-vi-dence, they ſhould be im-ploy-ed for War and De-va-ſta-ti-on*; We might, if we had a mind to it, live at Eaſe, mak-ing a right uſe of the Means which Pro-vi-dence has af-for-ded us, but

we

we ge-ne-ral-ly pur-ſue the Bleſ-ſings of Hea-ven be-yond the Ends and In-tents for which they were di-ſpen-ſed un-to us by the Al-migh-ty Boun-ty, ſo that of Bleſ-ſings they, in the End, prove a Curſe. We preſs on our own Dan-gers, and pro-voke our Fates, there-by gree-di-ly ſeek-ing Death, a-gainſt our Wills, which is found e-ve-ry where.

Saturday Fore-Noon.

LESSON I. Whole.

A wiſe Man is provided againſt all the Accidents of Fortune.

TO perſiſt in an Opinion, I mean, not to be given to Change, is the certain Mark of a wiſe Man, for Fools are various; one while Thrifty and Grave, another while Profuſe and vainly Conceited: But happy is that Man that ſets himſelf right at firſt, and continues ſo to the end. A prudent Man carries all his Treaſure within him; what Fortune gives ſhe can take, therefore he ſo providently orders the Matter as to leave nothing to her Mercy: He ſtands firm, and keeps his Ground againſt all Misfortunes, without ſo much as changing Countenance: He will not murmur at any thing that comes to paſs by Gods Appointment: He is not only Reſolute but Generous and good Natured, and for the publick Safety is ready to Sacrifice his own.

LESSON I. Divided

TO per-ſiſt in an O-pi-ni-on, I mean not to be gi-ven to Change, is the cer-tain Mark of a wiſe Man, for Fools are va-ri-ous; one while thrif-ty and grave, an-o-ther while pro-fuſe and vain-ly con-ceit-ed: But Hap-py is that Man that ſets him-ſelf right at firſt and con-ti-nues ſo to the End. A pru-dent Man car-ries all his Trea-ſure within him; what For-tune gives ſhe can take, there-fore he ſo pro-vi-dent-ly or-ders the Mat-ter as to leave no-thing to her Mer-cy: He ſtands firm, and keeps his Ground a-gainſt all Miſ-for-tunes, with-out ſo much as chang-ing Coun-te-nance: He will not mur-mur at any thing that comes to paſs by Gods Ap-point-ment: He is not only Re-ſo-lute, but Ge-ne-rous and good Na-tu-red, and for the pub-lick Safe-ty is rea-dy to Sa-cri-fice his own.

Saturday After-Noon.

LESSON I. Whole.

Of God, and Mans Soul.

GOD is an immenſe and almighty Power, great without Limits, and he does whatſoever pleaſes him. The Difference between the *divine* Nature and *ours*, is this; Man is compounded, and his beſt Part is the Mind, but the Almighty is all Mind, and all Reaſon; yet ſo blind are many Mortals as to look upon the Actions of this incomprehenſible Power, ſo excellent

excellent for Beauty and Conſtancy, as only fortuitous and by chance. How profitable would it be for us, to know the Truth of Things, and aſſign them their due Terms and Meaſures? Truth lies deep and muſt be raiſed up at leiſure. The Notions of a Divinity are deep and obſcure, and only acceſſible to the Minds of Men.

LESSON I. Divided.

GOD is an im-menſe and al-migh-ty Pow-er, great with-out Li-mits, and he does what-ſo-e-ver plea-ſes him. The Dif-fe-rence be-tween the *di-vine* Na-ture and *our's*, is this; Man is com-pound-ded, and his beſt Part is the Mind, but the Al-migh-ty is all Mind, and all Rea-ſon; yet ſo blind are ma-ny Mor-tals as to look up-on the A-cti-ons of this in-com-pre-hen-ſi-ble Pow-er, ſo ex-cel-lent for Beau-ty and Con-ſtan-cy, as on-ly for-tu-i-tous and by chance. How pro-fi-ta-ble would it be for us, to know the Truth of Things, and aſ-ſign them their due Terms and Mea-ſures? Truth lies deep and muſt be rai-ſed up at lei-ſure. The No-ti-ons of a Di-vi-ni-ty are deep and ob-ſcure, and on-ly ac-ceſ-ſible to the Minds of Men.

An Alphabetical Dictionary *of most* Primitive *Words, from One Syllable, to Five or Six, grammatically and truly divided, for a further Instruction to Youth.*

A	B	C
A-baſe	BAck-ward	CA-bal
A-bide	Bal-co-ny	Can-di-date
A-bo-liſh	Ba-ni-ſter	Ca-no-py
A-bound	Bar-row	Car-bine
A-buſe	Ba-ſtard	Car-ra-ways
A-corn	Bat-tle-ments	Caſe-ment
Ac-coun-tant	Bea-con	Cau-te-rize
Ac-cu-ſtom	Be-ſom	Cel-lar
Ac-quaint	Be-lo-ved	Cham-ber
Ad-dict	Bi-ble	Char-ter
Ad-join	Bil-li-ards	Chear-ful
A-la-ba-ſter	Blad-der	Child-iſh
Al-ma-nack	Bloſ-ſom	Chim-ney
A-loud	Blun-der-buſs	Chi-rur-ge-on
A-maze	Boaſt-ing	Chriſt-maſs
A-na-ba-ptiſt	Boo-by	Cir-cum-ciſe
An-ci-ent	Bo-rough	Ci-vil
A-po-ple-xy	Boi-ſte-rous	Cla-ret
A-quæ-duct	Breath-ing	Clean-ly
A-right	Bride-well	Cler-gy
Ar-ticle	Bri-gan-dine	Cof-fee
Aſ-ſe-ve-ra-ti-on	Bug-ge-ry	Com-bine
A-ſtray	Bul-ruſh	Con-fine
A-wry		Con-fu-ſi-on

Cor-

Cor-rupt
Co-ru-ſcant
Co-ver-let
Coun-cil
Coun-ter
Coun-ter-feit
Coun-ty
Cou-ple
Cou-rage
Cour-te-ſie
Cow-ard
Cox-comb
Crab-bed
Cra-dle
Craf-ty
Cra-ſie
Cra-ven
Cre-a-tor
Cre-dit
Creſ-ſes
Cre-vice.
Crew-el
Crick-et
Cri-mi-nal
Cri-tick
Crot-chet
Cro-ca-dile
Crook-ed
Cro-ſi-er
Crow-ner
Cru-cible
Cru-ci-fie
Cru-di-ty
Cru-el
Crum-ble
Crup-per
Cu-bebs
Cu-bit
Cuck-old
Cuc-koo
Cu-cum-ber
Cul-lan-der
Cul-ly
Cul-pa-ble
Cul-ti-vate
Cul-ture
Cul-ve-rin
Cum-ber
Cum-min
Cun-ning
Cup-board
Cu-rate
Cu-rious
Cur-riſh
Cur-rants
Cur-rent
Cur-ri-er
Cur-ſo-ry
Cur-tain
Cu-ſhi-on
Cu-ſtard
Cu-ſto-dy
Cu-ſtom
Cut-ler
Cu-ticle.
Cut-tle

D

DAb-ble
Dag-ger
Dag-gle
Dai-ly
Dain-ty
Dai-ry
Dai-zy.
Da-mask
Da-mage
Damp-iſh
Dan-cing.
Dan-driff
Dan-ger
Dap-ple
Dar-ling
Dar-nel
Daugh-ter
Da-zle
Dea-con
Dead-ly
Deaf-iſh
Deal-ing
De-bar
De-baſe
De-bate
De-bauch
De-bi-li-tate
De-ca-logue
De-cant
De-cay
De-ceaſe
De-ceit-ful-ly

De-

De-cem-ber
De-cen-cy
De-cide
De-ci-pher
De-cla-ma-ti-on
De-clare
De-cline
De-co-cti-on
De-creaſe
De-cree
De-cre-pit
De-cry
De-di-cate
De-duct
De-face
De-fail-ance
De-fame
De-feat
De-fect
De-fen-dant
De-fe-rence
De-fi-ance
De-file-ment
De-fi-ni-ti-on
De-flour
De-fraud
De-form-ed
De-fray
De-grade
De-gree
De-le-cta-ble
De-le-gate
De-li-be-rate
De-li-cate
De-li-ne-ate
De-li-ver
De-lu-ſi-on
De-luge
De-mand
De-mean-our
De-me-rit
De-ni-ſon
De-part
De-plo-ra-ble
De-po-ſi-ti-on
De-ro-gate
De-ſti-ny
De-ſtru-cti-on
De-ter-mine
De-vi-liſh
De-vout
Di-a-mond
Di-a-per
Di-dap-per
Dig-ni-fie
Di-li-gent
Dire-ful
Diſ-charge
Diſ-cord
Diſ-cre-ti-on
Di-ſtract
Diz-zard
Do-ctrine
Dol-lar
Dough-ty
Dow-a-ger
Dri-ver
Dul-ci-mer
Dun-ge-on
Dut-cheſs
Dwar-fiſh
Dwel-ling
Dy-ed

E.

EA-ger
Ear-ly
Earth-ly
Eaſe-ment
Ea-ten
Eb-bing
E-bo-ny
E-bri-e-ty
E-clipſe
Ec-ſta-ſie
E-di-fice
E-du-cate
Ef-fect
Ef-fe-mi-nate
Ef-fi-ca-cy
Ef-fi-gie
Eigh-ti-eth
Ei-ther
El-bow
El-der
E-le-cam-pane
E-le-ctu-a-ry
E-le-gan-cy
E-le-gy
E-le-ment
E-le-phant
E-le-vate
E-lo-quence
E-lude

Em-baſ-

Em-baſ-ſa-dour
Em-blem
Em-broi-der
E-me-rod
Em-pe-ror
Em-ploy
Em-pty
En-dea-vour
En-gine
En-ter-tain
En-trance
En-voy
E-phod
E-pi-gram
E-pi-de-mi-cal
E-pi-logue
E-qua-ti-on
E-qui-vo-cate
E-ſcape
E-ſpouſe
E-ſteem
E-ſtrich
Eu-cha-riſt
E-ven
E-vi-dent
Ex-a-mine
Ex-ceed
Ex-che-quer
Ex-cuſe
Ex-poſe
Ex-tol
Ex-tri-cate
Ex-ult

F

FA-ble
Fa-bri-cate
Fa-ci-li-ty
Fa-ctor
Fa-cul-ty
Fai-ling
Faint-neſs
Fai-ring
Fai-ry
Faith-ful-neſs
Fal-chi-on
Fal-ſi-fie
Fa-mi-ly
Fa-miſh
Fan-cy
Far-mer
Far-ri-er
Far-row
Far-thing
Fa-ſhi-on
Fa-ſten
Fa-ther
Fa-thom
Fat-neſs
Fa-vour
Fe-al-ty
Fea-ther
Fe-bru-a-ry
Fee-ling
Fe-li-ci-ty
Fell-mon-ger
Fel-low-ſhip
Fe-lo-ny
Feo-da-ry
Fer-rel
Fer-ry
Fe-ru-la
Fe-ſti-val
Fet-ches
Fet-ter
Fe-ver
Few-el
Fid-dle
Fi-de-li-ty
Fire-brand
Fi-gure
Fil-berd
Fil-lip
Fin-ger
Fi-niſh
Fir-ma-ment
Fiſh-mon-ger
Fi-ſtu-la
Fit-neſs
Fla-gon
Flat-te-ry
Fle-ſhi-neſs
Flet-cher
Fle-xi-bi-li-ty
Flou-riſh
Flow-er
Fod-der
Fol-low
Fo-men-ta-ti-on
Foo-liſh-neſs
Fop-pery
Fo-rage

For-

For-bear
For-bid
Fore-caſt
For-feit
Fore-head
For-get-ful-neſs
For-ni-ca-ti-on
For-ſwear
For-ti-fy
For-ti-tude
For-tune
Fo-ſter
Foul-neſs
Found-ling
Foun-da-ti-on
Foun-tain
Fow-ling
Frag-ment
Frank-in-cenſe
Fra-ter-ni-ty
Fren-zy
Friend-ſhip
Frow-ard-neſs
Fru-ga-li-ty
Fruit-ful-neſs
Fru-men-ty
Fru-ſtrate
Fu-gi-tive
Ful-fil
Fun-da-ment
Fun-cti-on
Fur-long
Fur-ri-er
Fur-niſh
Fur-row
Fu-ſti-an

G

GA-ble
Gain-ſay
Gal-le-ry
Gal-ly
Gal-lop
Gal-lon
Gam-mon
Gan-der
Gar-bage
Gar-den
Gar-ga-riſm
Gar-gle
Gar-land
Gar-lick
Gar-ment
Gar-ner
Gar-niſh
Gar-ret
Gar-ri-ſon
Gar-ter
Ga-ther
Gaunt-let
Ge-ne-a-lo-gy
Ge-ne-ra-ti-on
Gen-der
Ge-ni-tals
Gen-ti-li-ty
Ge-o-gra-phy
Ge-o-me-try
Ge-ſture
Gew-gaws
Gi-ant
Gib-bet
Gi-blet
Gil-li-flow-er
Gim-let
Gin-ger
Gip-ſie
Gir-dle
Glad-neſs
Glean-ing
Glo-ry
Glo-ver
Glut-to-ny
Go-blet
Go-blins
God-head
God-li-neſs
God-fa-ther
Gold-ſmith
Good-neſs
Gor-get
Go-ſpel
Goſ-ſip
Go-vern-ment
Gra-da-ti-on
Gram-mar
Gra-ti-tude
Great-neſs
Grid-i-ron
Gri-ſtle
Gru-el
Gul-let
Gun-pow-der
Gut-ter

H.

Ha-ber-da-ſher
Ha-ber-ge-on
Ha-bi-li-ty
Ha-bi-ta-ti-on
Hack-ney
Hay-loft
Hal-bert
Hal-le-lu-jah
Hal-ſer
Hal-ter
Ham-mer
Ham-let
Hand-ker-chief
Han-dle
Han-ger
Hap-pen
Har-bin-ger
Har-bour
Hard-neſs
Har-lot
Harm-leſ-neſs
Har-neſs
Har-row
Har-veſt
Ha-ſten
Hat-chet
Ha-tred
Hay-ward
Ha-zard
Hart-ſtring
Hea-then
Hea-vi-neſs
Hea-ven
He-brew
He-re-tick
Hegde-hog
Hei-fer
He-ri-tage
Hel-le-bore
He-mi-ſphere
He-mor-rhoids
He-re-di-ta-ment
Her-met
He-re-ſy
He-ro
Hi-e-rar-chy
Hire-ling
Hil-lock
Hin-der
Hip-po-cras
Hi-ſto-ry
Ho-li-neſs
Ho-mage
Home-li-neſs
Ho-mi-cide
Ho-ne-ſty
Ho-ney
Ho-nour
Hop-per
Hor-ri-zon
Hor-net
Ho-ſpi-ta-li-ty
Ho-ſtage
Ho-ver
Hou-ſhold
Huc-kle
Hu-ma-ni-ty
Hu-mi-li-ty
Hu-mour
Hun-dred
Hurt-ful-neſs
Huſ-ban-dry
Huſ-wife

I.

Jan-gle
Ja-nu-a-ry
Ja-ve-lin
I-do-la-try
Je-ho-vah
Jea-lou-ſie
Je-o-par-dy
Jer-kin
Je-ſter
Je-ſus
Jew-el-ler
I-gno-mi-ny
I-gno-rance
Il-li-be-ra-li-ty
Il-lu-ſi-on
Il-lu-ſtra-ti-on
I-ma-ge-ry
I-ma-gi-na-ti-on
Im-bark
Im-be-ci-li-ty
Im-boſs
I-mi-ta-ti-on
Im-mo-de-ſty
Im-mor-ta-li-ty
Im-mu-ni-ty
Im-part

Im-pa-

Im-pa-ti-ence
Im-peach
Im-pe-ni-tence
Im-per-ti-nen-cy
Im-ple-ment
Im-plore
Im-ploy
Im-por-tune
Im-po-ſi-ti-on
Im-po-ſtume
Im-po-ſture
Im-po-ten-cy
Im-pre-ca-ti-on
Im-pri-ſon
Im-pu-dence
Im-pu-ni-ty
Im-pu-ri-ty
In-can-ta-ti-on
In-cenſe
In-ceſt
In-ci-ſi-on
In-ci-vi-li-ty
In-cli-na-ti-on
In-clo-ſure
In-com-mo-di-ty
In-con-ſtan-cy
In-creaſe
In-de-mni-ty
In-di-gni-ty
In-du-ction
In-du-ſtry
In-fant
In-fe-li-ci-ty
In-fi-del
In fir-mi-ty
In-flame
In-flu-ence
In-for-ma-ti-on
In-ha-bit
In-he-rit
In-hi-bit
In-hu-ma-ni-ty
In-jun-cti-on
Ink-horn
In-no-cen-cy
In-no-va-ti-on
In-or-di-nate
In-qui-ſi-ti-on
In-ſa-ti-a-ble
In-ſcri-pti-on
In-ſen-ſi-ble-neſs
In-ſe-pa-ra-bi-li-ty
In-ſi-nu-a-ti-on
In-ſo-ci-a-ble
In-ſo-len-cy
In-ſpi-ra-ti-on
In-ſtance
In-ſtau-ra-ti-on
In-ſti-tu-ti-on
In-ſtru-ment
In-ſuf-fi-ci-en-cy
In-ſu-pe-ra-ble
In-tel-li-gence
In-tem-pe-rate
In-tend-ment
In-te-ne-rate
In-ter-ca-la-ti-on
In-ter-ceſ-ſi-on
In-ter-change-a-ble
In-ter-di-cti-on
In-te-reſt
In-ter-ro-ga-ti-on
In-ter-ru-pti-on
In-ter-view
In-thral
In-tice-ment
In-ti-ma-ti-on
In-ti-mi-date
In-tomb
In-trails
In-trap
In-trea-ty
In-trench
In-tri-cate
In-trigue
In-trin-ſick
In-tro-duce
In-tu-i-ti-on
In-vade
In-va-lid
In-ve-nom
In-ven-ti-on
In-ven-to-ry
In-ve-ſti-ture
In-ve-te-rate
In-vin-ci-ble
In-vi-ron
In-ward-ly
Jo-cund
Jog-gle
Join-ture
Jour-nal
Jour-ney
Joy-ful
Irk-ſome

I-ron
Ir-ra-di-a-ti-on
Ir-re-ſo-lu-ti-on
Ir-ri-ſi-on
Ir-ru-pti-on
Iſ-ſue
I-ti-ne-ra-ry
Ju-bi-lee
Ju-da-iſm
Judg-ment
Jug-gle
Jui-cy
I-vy
Ju-lep
Jun-cture
Ju-ſtice
Ju-ſti-fi-ca-ti-on
Juſt-ling
Ju-ve-ni-li-ty

K

KA-len-der
Ka-lends
Keep-er
Ken-nel
Ker-chief
Ken-nel
Ker-ſey
Ke-ſtrel
Ket-tle
Kid-ney
Kil-der-kin
Kind-neſs
Kin-dle
Kin-dred
Kinſ-folk
Kit-chen
Kit-ling
Knap-piſh
Kna-ve-ry
Knot-graſs
Know-ledge
Knub-ble
Knuc-kle

L

LA-bel
La-bo-ri-ous
La-by-rinth
Lad-der
La-ding
La-dle
La-dy
Lame-neſs
La-men-ta-ti-on
Lam-poon
Lam-prey
Land-mark
Land-lord
Lan-guage
Lan-guel
Lan-guiſh
Lan-tern
La-pi-da-ry
Lar-geſs
La-ſci-vi-ouſ-neſs
Lat-chet
La-ti-niſt
La-ti-tude
Lat-tiſe
Lau-di-ble
La-ven-der
Laugh-ter
La-viſh-neſs
Laun-dreſs
Law-yer
Law-ful-neſs
La-zy
La-zule
Lea-che-ry
Lear-ning
Lea-ven
Le-ſtern
Le-ga-cy
Le-ga-li-ty
Le-ger-de-main
Le-gi-ti-ma-ti-on
Lei-ſure
Leng-then
Le-ni-tive
Le-pro-ſy
Lef-ſon
Le-ta-ny
Le-thar-gy
Let-ter
Let-tuce
Le-vel
Le-vi-a-than
Le-vite
Le-vi-ty
Lewd-neſs
Looſ-neſs
Li-bel
Li-be-ra-li-ty

Li-be-ra-li-ty
Li-ber-tine
Li-bra-ry
Li-cence
Li-cen-ti-ous
Li-co-rice
Li-ctor
Lieu-te-nant
Lif-ting
Ligh-ten
Light-ſome
Like-neſs
Like-ly-hood
Lim-beck
Lim-ber-neſs
Li-mits
Li-mner
Li-mon
Li-ne-al
Li-ne-a-ment
Lin-ger
Li-nen
Lin-ſeed
Li-on
Li-quor
Li-te-ra-ture
Li-ving
Live-li-neſs
Li-ve-ry
Li-zard
Lo-cuſt
Lod-ger
Lof-ty
Lo-gi-ci-an
Loy-al-ty
Loy-ter
Lon-gi-tude
Lord-ſhip
Loath-ſome-neſs
Lo-ver
Low-li-neſs
Luc-ky
Lu-cre
Luke-warm
Lu-na-tick
Lu-ſtre
Ly-ing

M

MA-ce-rate
Mad-neſs
Maſ-ſle
Ma-gi-ci-an
Ma-gi-ſtrate
Mag-na-ni-mi-ty
Mag-ni-fi-cence
Mai-den
Ma-je-ſty
Maim-ing
Main-tain-ing
Ma-jo-ral-ty
Ma-ſter-ſhip
Ma-la-dy
Ma-le-di-ction
Ma-le-fa-ctor
Ma-li-ci-ouſ-neſs
Ma-li-gni-ty
Mal-lows
Malm-ſey
Mam-mocks
Man-ſlaugh-ter
Man-chet
Ma-ni-cle
Ma-ni-fe-ſta-ti-on
Man-ner
Man-nour
Man-ſi-on
Man-tle
Ma-nu-miſs
Ma-nu-ring
Ma-ra-na-tha
Mar-ble
Mar-ching
Mar-gint
Mar-ri-age
Ma-ri-ner
Mar-king
Mar-ket
Mar-ma-lade
Mar-row
Mar-ſhal
Ma-ſon
Ma-ſter
Ma-ſtick
Ma-the-ma-ti-ci-an
Ma-tron
Mat-tins
Mat-tock
Ma-tu-ri-ty
Ma-xim
Mea-ſure
Mea-zles
Me-di-a-ti-on
Me-di-cine
Mee-ting

Mee-ting
Me-lan-cho-ly
Me-lo-dy
Me-lon
Mem-ber
Me-mo-ry
Men-di-ci-ty
Men-ti-on
Mer-ce-na-ry
Me-ri-di-an
Mer-ri-ment
Meſ-ſage
Meſ-ſen-ger
Me-the-glin
Me-thod
Me-tro-po-li-tan
Mi-cro-co-ſm
Mid-wife
Migh-ty
Mild-neſs
Mil-dew
Mil-li-on
Mi-ner
Min-gle
Mi-ni-ſtra-ti-on
Mi-no-ri-ty
Mi-nute
Mi-ra-cle
Mi-ro-ba-lan
Mir-ror
Mir-tle
Miſ-chief
Miſ-con-ſtrue
Mi-ſe-ry
Miſ-hap
Mi-ſtake
Mi-ſtriſs
Miſ-uſe
Mo-bi-li-ty
Mo-de-ra-ti-on
Mo-de-ſty
Moi-ſture
Moi-e-ty
Mo-narch
Mo-na-ſte-ry
Mon-grel
Mo-ney
Mon-key
Mon-ſter
Mo-nu-ment
Mor-phew
Mor-ſel
Mor-ta-li-ty
Mor-tar
Mor-ti-fie
Mor-tu-a-ry
Mo-ther
Moun-tain
Moun-te-bank
Mul-ti-tude
Mul-ti-pli-ca-ti-on
Mum-ble
Mun-di-fie
Mu-ni-ti-on
Mur-de-rer
Mur-mur
Mur-rain
Mu-ſick
Mu-ſtard
Mu-ſte-ring
Mu-ſty
Mu-ti-ny
Mu-tu-al
My-ſte-ry

N.

NA-ked-neſs
Nap-kin
Nar-ra-ti-on
Na-ti-vi-ty
Na-ture
Na-vel
Na-vy
Ne-ceſ-ſi-ty
Ne-cro-man-cy
Nee-dle
Ne-gli-gence
Ne-go-ti-a-ti-on
Neigh-bour-hood
Ne-ther-moſt
Ne-ver
Nib-ble
Nice-neſs
Nig-gard-li-neſs
Nim-ble-neſs
Nip-ple
Ni-tre
No-bi-li-ty
Noi-ſom-neſs
Nor-thern
Noſe-gay
No-ſtril
No-ta-ble
No-ti-fie

No-vel-

No-vel-ty
No-vem-ber
Nou-riſh-ment
Nul-li-ty
Num-ber
Nun-ne-ry
Nu-pti-als
Nut-meg
Nu-tri-ment

O

O-Be-di-ence
O-bei-ſance
Ob-je-ction
Ob-la-ti-on
Ob-li-ga-ti-on
Ob-li-vi-on
Ob-ſer-vance
Ob-ſcu-ri-ty
Ob-ſta-cle
Ob-ſtru-cti-on
Oc-ca-ſi-on
Oc-cu-py
Oc-cur-rence
O-ce-an
O-cto-ber
Of-fence
Of-fer-ring
Of-fi-ci-ate
Off-ſpring
Oint-ment
Oi-ſter
O-ker
O-li-gar-chy
O-live
O-mni-po-tence
O-mni-ſci-ence
O-pen
O-pe-ra-ti-on
O-pi-ni-on
Op-por-tu-ni-ty
Op-preſs
Op-pugn
O-ra-cle
O-ra-ti-on
Or-chard
Or-dain
Or-der
Or-di-nance
Ord-nance
Or-dure
O-range
Or-gan
O-ri-ent
Or-ri-fice
O-ri-gi-nal
Or-na-ment
Or-phan
Or-tho-gra-phy
O-ſtler
O-ſten-ta-ti-on
Ot-ter
O-ven
O-ver-come
Out-law

P.

PA-ci-fi-ca-ti-on
Pa-ge-ant
Pain-ful-neſs
Pain-ting
Pa-late
Pal-frey
Pal-mer
Pal-me-ſtry
Pal-ſy
Pam-per
Pam-phlet
Pan-cake
Pan-nel
Pan-ni-er
Pan-ther
Pa-per
Pa-ra-ble
Pa-ra-diſe
Pa-ra-dox
Pa-ra-graph
Pa-ral-lel
Pa-ra-mour
Pa-ra-phraſe
Pa-ra-ſite
Par-boil
Parch-ment
Par-ci-ty
Par-don
Pa-ren-tage
Par-get-ting
Pa-ri-ſhi-o-ner
Par-ley
Par-li-a-ment

Par-li-a-ment
Par-lour
Par-ri-cide
Par-ta-ker
Par-ti-cu-la-ri-ty
Par-ti-ti-on
Par-tner
Par-tridge
Paſſe-o-ver
Paſ-ſen-ger
Paſ-ſi-on
Pa-ſtern
Pa-ſtry
Pa-ſtime
Pa-ſto-ral
Pa-ſture
Pat-tern
Pa-tro-nage
Pave-ment
Pa-vi-li-on
Pe-cu-li-a-ri-ty
Pe-di-gree
Ped-lar
Pel-let
Pe-nal-ty
Pe-nance
Pen-cil
Pen-dant
Pen-ſi-o-ner
Pen-ſive-neſs
Pent-houſe
Pen-te-coſt
Pe-nu-ry
Pep-per
Per-ceive
Per-di-ti-on
Per-fe-cti-on
Per-form
Per-fume
Pe-ril
Pe-riſh
Pe-ri-od
Per-mit
Per-pe-tu-i-ty
Per-plex
Per-ſe-cute
Per-ſon
Per-ſwade
Pe-ſti-lence
Pe-ſtle
Pet-ti-coat
Pe-ti-ti-on
Pew-te-rer
Phan-ſie
Phi-lo-ſo-pher
Phy-ſi-ci-an
Phy-ſick
Pic-kle
Pi-cture
Pid-ge-on
Pi-e-ty
Pil-gri-mage
Pil-lar
Pil-lo-ry
Pi-lot
Pi-na-cle
Pi-o-neer
Pi-per
Piſ-mire
Pi-ty
Pla-ca-bi-li-ty
Plain-neſs
Plain-tiff
Plan-ta-ti-on
Pla-net
Plai-ſter
Plat-ter
Play-er
Plea-ſure
Pleu-ri-ſie
Plum-mer
Plum-met
Plun-der
Pock-et
Po-em
Po-et
Poi-na-do
Poi-ſon
Pole-cat
Po-li-cy
Pol-liſh
Pol-lute
Pome-granate
Pom-pi-on
Po-pu-la-ri-ty
Por-cu-pine
Por-ti-on
Po-ſi-ti-on
Poſ-ſeſs
Poſ-ſi-bi-li-ty
Po-ten-tate
Pot-tage
Pot-tle
Po-ver-ty
Pow-der

Pow-er
Pra-ctice
Preach-ing
Pre-ben-da-ry
Pre-cept
Pre-de-ces-sor
Pre-de-sti-na-ti-on
Pre-ju-dice
Pre-pare
Pre-sent
Pre-sum-pti-on
Pre-vail
Pre-vent
Pri-mate
Prin-ci-pa-li-ty
Prin-ting
Pri-or
Pri-son
Pri-vy
Pri-vi-lege
Pro-fit
Pro-ge-ny
Pro-mise
Pro-mon-to-ry
Pro-nounce
Pro-per-ty
Pro-phe-cy
Pro-spe-ri-ty
Pro-strate
Pro-tect
Pro-vi-si-on
Prow-ess
Psal-ter
Pu-bli-can
Pud-ding
Pud-dle
Pul-ly
Pu-nish-ment
Pur-chase
Pu-ri-ty
Pur-pose
Pu-sil-la-ni-mi-ty
Pu-tre-fy

Q.

Qua-dran-gle
Quag-mire
Qua-li-fi-ca-ti-on
Quar-rel
Quar-ry
Quar-ter
Que-ri-ster
Que-sti-on
Quib-ble
Quick-sand
Qui-et
Quin-sie
Quin-tain
Quint-es-sence
Quit-tance
Quiv-er

R.

Rab-bit
Rab-ble
Rac-ket
Ra-di-a-ti-on
Ra-dish
Rail-le-ry
Rai-ment
Rain-bow
Rai-sin
Ral-ly
Ram-mer
Ram-pire
Ran-sack
Ran-some
Ra-pa-ci-ty
Ra-re-ty
Ras-ber-ry
Ra-scal
Ra-sher
Rat-bane
Ra-ti-fie
Rat-tle
Ra-vage
Ra-ven
Ra-vish
Ra-zor
Re-a-li-ty
Rea-son
Re-bel-li-on
Re-bound
Re-buke
Re-ceive
Rec-kon
Re-com-pense
Re-cor-der
Re-gard
Re-gi-ment
Re-gi-ster
Re-joice
Re-li-gi-on
Re-me-

Re-me-dy
Re-mnant
Ren-der
Re-ve-nue
Re-venge
Re-ve-rence
Re-ward
Rhe-to-rick
Rib-band
Rid-dle
Ri-fle
Righ-te-ouſ-neſs
Ring-worm
Ri-ot
Ri-val
Ri-ver
Ro-ga-ti-on
Ro-ſin
Rot-ten-neſs
Roun-ce-val
Rub-ble
Ru-brick
Rude-neſs
Ru-di-ment
Ruf-fi-an
Ruf-fle
Ru-ine
Rum-ble
Ru-mour
Run-dle
Run-na-gate
Ru-ſti-ci-ty

S

SAb-bath
Sa-cri-fice
Sad-dle
Safe-ty
Saf-fron
Sa-ga-ci-ty
Sa-lad
Sa-lu-ta-ti-on
San-cti-fy
San-ctu-a-ry
Sa-tiſ-fa-cti-on
Sa-tyr
Sau-ſage
Scab-bard
Scaf-fold
Scan-dal
Scar-ci-ty
Scat-ter
Scho-lar
Sci-ence
Scri-ve-ner
Scru-ple
Scul-li-on
Scur-vi-neſs
Scut-che-on
Scut-tle
Sea-ſon
Se-cre-ta-ry
Se-di-ti-on
Se-na-tor
Sen-ſu-a-li-ty
Sen-tence
Sen-ti-nel
Se-pa-ra-ti-on
Ser-je-ant
Ser-pent
Ser-vant
Ser-vice
Se-ven
Sex-ton
Sha-dow
Shal-low
Sham-bles
Sharp-neſs
Shep-herd
She-riff
Ship-ping
Ship-wrack
Shi-ver
Shor-ten
Sho-vel
Shoul-der
Shuf-fle
Shut-tle
Sick-neſs
Sig-ni-fi-ca-ti-on
Si-gnet
Si-lence
Sil-ver
Si-mi-li-tude
Sim-pli-ci-ty
Sin-gu-la-ri-ty
Si-new
Si-ſter
Si-tu-ate
Skil-let
Skir-miſh
Slab-ber

Slab-ber
Slip-per
Slo-ven
Sloth-ful-neſs
Slug-gard
Slum-ber
Smo-ther
Snaf-fle
So-ber-neſs
So-ci-e-ty
So-do-my
Sol-di-er
So-lem-ni-ty
So-lu-ti-on
So-phi-ſter
Sor-ce-ry
Sore-neſs
Sor-row
So-ve-raign-ty
Soul-di-er
Span-gle
Spa-ni-ard
Spa-vin
Spe-cta-cle
Spi-ce-ry
Spi-der
Spin-dle
Spi-rit
Sprin-kle
Squa-dron
Squan-der
Squir-rel
Sta-ble
Stag-ger
Stam-mer
Stan-dard
Sta-tue
Sta-tute
Steep-neſs
Stee-ple
Step-mo-ther
Ste-ward
Sto-ma-cher
Stop-ping
Strag-gle
Stran-ger
Stra-ta-gem
Straw-ber-ry
Streng-then
Strip-ling
Strum-pet
Stu-dy
Sub-je-cti-on
Sub-orn
Sub-ſtance
Sub-urbs
Suc-ceſs
Suf-fer-ing
Suf-fice
Sul-len-neſs
Slug-gard
Su-per-e-ro-ga-ti-on
Su-per-flu-i-ty
Su-per-ſtí-ti-on
Sup-per
Sup-pli-cate
Sup-ply
Sup-port
Sure-ty
Sur-fiet
Su-ſte-nance
Swad-dle
Swal-low
Sweet-neſs
Swel-ling
Sy-co-phant
Syl-lo-giſm
Sym-ptom
Sym-pho-ny
Sy-na-gogue
Sy-rup

T.

TA-ber-na-cle
Ta-ble
Taf-fe-ty
Ta-lon
Tan-kard
Tan-ner
Tap-ſter
Tar-get
Tar-ry
Ta-vern
Tau-to-lo-gy
Te-me-ri-ty
Tem-pe-ra-ture
Tem-peſt
Te-nant
Te-ni-ment
Ter-mi-na-ti-on
Ter-ri-to-ry
Te-ſta-ment
Tet-ter
The-a-tre
Thick-neſs

Thick-neſs
Thim-ble
Thir-teen
Thou-ſand
Threat-ning
Thre-ſher
Thun-der
Thurſ-day
Ti-dings
Ti-ger
Tim-ber
Tim-brel
Ti-mi-di-ty
Tin-cture
Tin-der
Tin-ker
Tin-ſel
Tip-pet
Tip-ple
Ti-tle
Ty-rant
To-ken
To-le-rate
To-pick
Tor-ment
Tor-toiſe
Tor-ture
Tough-neſs
To-ward-neſs
Tow-el
Tow-er
Tra-di-ti-on
Traf-fick
Tra-ge-dy
Trai-tor
Tram-ple
Tran-quil-li-ty
Trap-pings
Tra-vel
Trea-ſon
Trea-ſure
Trea-ty
Trem-ble
Tren-cher
Treſ-paſs
Tri-al
Tri-an-gle
Tri-fle
Tri-umph
Trou-ble
Tru-ant
Trum-pet
Trun-che-on
Tu-i-ti-on
Tum-ble
Tun-nel
Tur-key
Tur-ning
Tur-ner
Tur-nip
Tur-pen-tine
Tur-ret
Tu-tor
Tut-ty
Twin-kle

U.

VA-ga-bond
Val-ley
Va-lour
Va-lu-a-ti-on
Van-quiſh
Van-tage
Va-ry
Var-niſh
Vel-vet
Ve-ni-ſon
Ven-ture
Ven-tri-cle
Ver-bo-ſi-ty
Ver-mi-li-on
Ver-na-cle
Ver-di greaſe
Ver-tue
Veſ-ſel
Ve-ſti-ment
Ve-ſtry
Vex-a-ti-on
Vi-al
Vi-car
Vi-ci-ni-ty
Vi-cto-ry
Vi-ctu-als
Vile-neſs
Vil-lage
Vil-lai-ny
Vi-ne-gar
Vin-tage
Vi-o-la-ti-on
Vi-ti-ate

Vi-ti-ate
Vi-vi-fie
Ul-ce-rate
Um-brage
Um-pire
Un-doe
Vo-ca-ti-on
Vo-lume
Vo-lup-tu-ouſ-neſs
Vo-mits
Vouch-ſafe
Vow-el
Up-braid
Up-hol-ſter
Ur-ba-ni-ty
Ur-chin
U-rine
U-ſage
U-ſu-ry
U-ſur-pa-ti-on
U-ten-ſil
U-ti-li-ty
Ut-te-rance

W

WA-fer
Wa-gen
Wa-ges
Wag-gon
Wai-ling
Wal-let
Wal-nut
Wan-dring
Wan-ton-neſs
War-ble
War-den
Ward-robe
War-ning
War-ri-er
War-ren
Watch-man
Wa-ter
Wa-ver
Weak-en
Wea-pon
Wea-ther
Wea-ver
Wee-ſel
Wel-come
Wel-ter
We-ſand
Wet-neſs
Whar-fin-ger
Whee-ler
Whet-ſtone
Whirl-wind
Whi-ſper
Whi-ſtle
Whif-fle
Whit-ſon-tide
Whore-dome
Wick-er
Wick-et
Wil-der-neſs
Wim-ble
Win-dow
Win-ter
Witch-craft
Wit-neſs
Wo-man
Won-der
Work-man
Wran-gle
Wra-ſtle
Wrin-kle
Wri-ting

Y

YE-ſter-day
Yeo-man

Z

ZEa-lot
Ze-do-a-ry
Zo-di-ack

The End of the First Part.

PART II.

Containing ſome

DIRECTIONS

FOR THE TRUE

READING and WRITING

OF

GREEK,

As alſo Rules, both General and Particular for the true ACCENTING thereof.

With a ſhort PROSODIA, whereby to know the Quantity of each Syllable: And an Addition of ſeveral *Tables*, containing moſt, if not all, ſuch Words as may be accented Two Ways and not contradict *Grammar*; and ſuch likewiſe, as being of a different *Signification* do vary their *Accent* accordingly for Diſtinction Sake, being the ſame as to *Pronunciation*.

[2]

PART II.

Containing more

DIRECTIONS

FOR THE TRUE

READING and WRITING

OF

GREEK.

A plain Rules, both General and Particular for the true ACCENTING thereof.

With a short PROSODIA, whereby to know the Quantity of each Syllable: And an Addition of several Tables, containing most, if not all, such Words as may be accented Two Ways, and not contrarily Construed; and such like Words, as being of a different Signification do vary their Accents accordingly for Distinction Sake, being else Same as to Pronunciation.

THE EPISTLE TO THE READER.

Kind Reader,

HAving in the preceeding Part of this little Book laid down ſhort, but eaſy Rules for the true Spelling and Pointing of Engliſh and Latin, I judged it would not be altogether Unprofitable to ſubjoin a Second Part, containing Directions for the true Writing, Reading and Accenting of Greek, which I have preſented to thy View in as conciſe but intelligible a manner as poſſible, according to the Judgment of the beſt and moſt approved Grammarians; ſuch as Scotus, Clenard, Voſſius, Busbey, Sylburgius, Anteſignanus, Stephanus, Vergara, Du-gard, Joan. Paradis, Varenius, Baillius, Franklin, &c. wherein my Deſign has been only the Advancement of Learning in our Clime, together with my own Diverſion at leiſure times.

If therefore this Eſſay meet with a favourable Acceptance, it may produce an Enlargement hereof; as likewiſe an Addition of many other Things neceſſary to be learn'd and underſtood by ſuch as deſire to attain to any conſide-

considerable Proficiency in the Greek, which of all Languages has been ever esteemed the most Copious; and yet there is not one Word which properly has not one of these Accents (viz. [´] [˜] [`]) *except Seventeen, which you will find in the ensuing Treatise; nay even some of those, in some Places and in some Sence are not without their Accents. Notwithstanding some Words called* Encliticks *do sometimes transferr their Accent upon the last Syllable of the preceeding Word, and sometimes again they wholly lose it for want of a conveniency of Inclination, as shall be more plainly demonstrated with Examples in the following Sheets.*

There is a great deal of Change of Accents by the Inflexion of Nouns, and Verbs, caused by the Addition of Syllables, and change of Vowels into others of a different Quantity: As also by reason of the Contraction of Words, both Beginning, Middle and End, by the Figures Prosthesis, Epenthesis, Paragoge, Aphæresis, Syncope, *and* Apocope; *and therefore not easy to be understood without Directions.*

I have been the rather encouraged to this Work through the Consideration of the Deficiency herein, not only of School-boys, but even of those that understand Greek tolerably well: And I have chused to do it in English for the more easy understanding thereof by the younger Sort, hoping those of riper Years will in no wise be offended thereat, seeing it was done with a more general Design of doing Good.

Directions

Directions for Reading, Writing *and* Accenting *of* Greek.

Character.	The Names of the Letters.	Force or Power of it	Annotations.
Α α	ἄλφα Alpha	a	(a) Clenard, Scotus, *and* Paradis *call it* Vita, *giving it the Force of* v *Consonant; as they do to* u *the Power of* i *long, saying* Vita, Zita, Ita, Thita, *instead of* Bēta, Zēta, ēta, Thēta.
Β β ϐ	βῆτα Beta *or* Vita (a)	b *or* v	
Γ γ ſ	γάμμα Gamma (b)	g	
Δ δ ∂	δέλτα Delta	d	
Ε ε	ε ψιλὸν E pſilon	e ſhort	
Ζ ζ ζ	ζῆτα Zeta *or* Zita (c)	z	
Η η	ἦτα Eta *or* Ita (d)	e long *or* i	
Θ ϑ θ	θῆτα Theta *or* Thita (e)	th	
Ι ι	ἰῶτα Iota (d)	i	
Κ κ	κάππα Kappa *or* Cappa (f)	k *or* c	
Λ λ	λάμϐδα Lambda	l	
Μ μ	μῦ My *or* Mu	m	
Ν ν	νῦ Ny *or* Nu	n	
Ξ ξ	ξῖ Xi (g)	x *or* cs	
Ο ο	ὀ μικρὸν O micron (h)	o ſhort *or*	
Π π ϖ	πῖ Pi	p (little	
Ρ ρ ϱ	ῥῶ Rho (i)	r *or* rh	
Σ σ ς ϛ	σῖγμα Sigma (k)	s	
Τ τ ⅂	ταῦ Tau	t	
Υ υ	υ ψιλὸν Y pſilon (d)	u *or* y	
Φ φ	φῖ Phi (l)	ph	
Χ χ	χῖ Chi	ch	
Ψ ↓	ψῖ Pſi	pſ (long	
Ω ω	ω μέγα O mega (b)	o great *or* o	

encho, a Spear, &c. (c) Z *muſt be pronounced as* δσ, *not* σδ *as the Æoles do.* (d) H, ι, υ; *as alſo the Diphthongs* ει, οι, η, υ, *are now ſounded as* i *among the Latins, ſays* Clenard, *but are never changed into Conſonants; though* ι, *ſeems properly to be pronounced as* i; η *and* η, *as* e *long;* υ *and* υ, *as the French* u, *and ſometimes as our* y; *and in* ει *and* οι, *both Vowels ſhould be heard.* (e) Θ *is to be clearly diſtinguiſhed from* τ *and* δ *in the Pronunciation;*

(b) One γ *before another, as alſo before* κ, ξ, *and* χ, *is ſounded like* n *or* ν; *as* ἄγγελος, *Angelos,* an Angel; πέφαγκα, *pephanca,* I have appeared; λύγξ, *lunx, or lynx,* a Lamentation; ἔγχος,

ation; *for ſays* Clenard, Magis ſibilat, atque ſpumoſiori ſpiritu effertur. (*f*) χ *is pronounced before* α, ε, η, ι, υ, &c. *as* k *or* q *in Engliſh or Latin.* (*g*) ξ *is pronounced as* cs *ſays* Clenard. (*h*) Ο *and* ω *are no more diſtinguiſhed in Pronunciation than* ο *ſhort and* ω *long.* (*i*) Ῥ *is always in the beginning of a Word marked with an Aſper, thus,* ῥύω, fluo; *and therefore may have the Force of* Rh. (*k*) σ *is writ in the beginning, and in the middle, except* τ *follow, then* ς; *but in the latter end always* ς. (*l*) Φ *is pronounced as our* f.

The Alphabet conſiſting of Four and twenty Letters, is divided into *Seven* Φωνήεντα, or Vowels, α, ε, η, ι, ο, υ, ω; and *Seventeen* Σύμφωνα, or Conſonants, β, γ, δ, ζ, θ, κ, λ, μ, ν, ξ, π, ρ, σ, τ, φ, χ, ψ.

The Vowels are divided Three ways.

Into { Long, η, ω
Short, ε, ο
Doubtful, α, ι, υ

Theſe again into *Præpoſitivæ* and *Subjunctivæ*.

Præpoſitivæ; α, ε, η, ο, ω, (and υ before ι,) becauſe they are always put before ι and υ in the making of Diphthongs.

Subjunctivæ, ι, υ, becauſe they are always ſet after other Vowels, except, as before, when υ comes before ι.

Of Vowels prepon'd, *viz.* α, ε, η, ο, ω, and Vowels poſtpon'd, *viz.* ι, υ, are made Twelve Diphthongs; Six proper, and Six improper.

The proper Diphthongs call'd εὔφωνοι, or *well ſounding*, are αι, αυ, ει, ευ, οι, ου; α, au, ei, eu, œ, ou or oo.

The Improper call'd καταχρηστικαὶ, are divided into

Three

Three { ἄφωνοι, i.e. *without Sound*, viz. α, η, ω. a, e, ó, because the ʼ, signify'd by the *Punctulum* under each of 'em, is not sounded: And
χαλόφωνοι, i.e. *of ill Sound*, viz. ευ, υ, ου; eu, ui, ou; and therefore it is that *Paradis* calls ν and ω Vowels *improper to be set before*; *impropria præpositiva*; amongst which Number υ may be reckoned, when 'tis put before ι, as in *vitis*.

I shall deferr discoursing of the Quantities of each Syllable to a more fit place, and proceed to the Division of Consonants; which is Two-fold, *Mutes* and *Semivowels*.

Mutes are Nine { π, κ, τ, which are called *Tenues*. β, γ, δ, called *Mediæ*: And φ, χ, θ, called *Aspiratæ*.

They are called *Mutes* because they do not sound so well as other Consonants, or rather have no Sound at all without a Vowel join'd with them: And they are called *Tenues*, *Mediæ* and *Aspiratæ*, not with relation of π to κ or τ, that are *tenues* as well as its self, but to β *mediæ*, and φ *aspiratæ*, there being such an Affinity between them that they are often mutually changed one into another; φ being only pronounced with a greater Spirit, β with a middle, and π with the least; which are called Lip-Consonants; The second Order, κ γ, χ, being Palate; and the third, τ, δ, θ, Teeth-Consonants; which is easily discern'd by putting a Vowel before each, thus, πι, βι, φι, and so of the rest.

Semivowels are Eight, Divided into

Three Double { ζ of σδ; ξ of κσ, γσ, and χσ; and ψ of πσ and φσ.

Four Immutable, λ, μ, ν, ρ.

And One, *viz.* { σ, which is *sua potestatis litera*, without the help of a Vowel.

They are named *Double* Consonants, because they are made of Two; as is shown before; *Immutable*, because they are not changed in the Declension of Nouns, as Ἕλλην, *a Grecian*, Ἕλληνος, *of a Grecian*, &c. Nor in the future Tenses of Verbs, as κείνω, *I judge*; κεινῶ, *I shall or will judge*.

CHAP. IV.

Of Syllables as to Quantity.

OF Consonants and Vowels thus disposed and explained are made Syllables, which consist of one Vowel and one Consonant at least joined together (except it be a Vowel which is sometimes put by it self to make a Syllable, as α, ε, η, ι, &c. in ἀ-βάσις, *mute*, ἐ-ξουσία, *power*, ἡ-δονία, *sweetness*, ἵ-μερος, *desire*, &c.)

A Syllable thus composed is either { Long, Short, or Common.

A Long Syllable is, either when it contains a Vowel or Diphthong, that is long either by Nature, or is made so by Position.

Now a Vowel is long of its self, either when it is drawn out in Pronunciation, as in λῆθω, *I lie hid*; or when it is made a Diphthong, as in εὖ, *a prosperous gale*; or when a common Vowel is produced by Authority, as in λαός, *the People*.

Position is when two Consonants or a double one follow a Vowel that by nature is really short; as, ἔργον *a work*; ἔξήγησις, *an Exposition*. Notwithstanding, if a *Mute* come before a *Semivowel*, the Syllable may be either long or short at pleasure; as, ἔγερμαι for ἐγείρομαι, *I am raised up*.

A *Short* Syllable is, when a Vowel short by Nature, or a doubtful one made short by Authority, is used; as, λόγος, *a word*; φίλος, *a Friend*.

A Syllable is made *Common* when, I. It ends in a Vowel that is long, or in a Diphthong, and in Scanning is joined to the next word beginning with a Vowel, which is cut off by *Synalœpha*; as, Οὔτέ μοι αἰτίη ἐστὶ, θεοὶ νύμοι αἰτιοί εἰσιν, *Iliad.* γ. where υ is short before ἐστὶ, and οι three times, the next word beginning with a Vowel.

II. When, being short, it passes into the next Word beginning with a Vowel; as, Αὐτὰρ ὁπὶ Δαναῶν γένεο ἰαχήτα, θεόντε, where ο in the end of γένεο being short, is made long, the next word beginning with a Vowel.

III. When a short Syllable comes before a *Mute* a Liquid following; as, Πάτροκλέ μοι δειλῇ πλείστον κεχαρισμένε θυμῷ, Ἤτοι, *Il.* γ. Where ο is short and long in the same word, *Il.* σ. Ἀλλὰ καὶ ὡς Πάτροκλος νεῶν ἀπὸ λοιγὸν ἀμύνων.

Having thus given the Definition of a Long, Short, and Doubtful Syllable, I shall referr you to *Chap.* VII. where you will find a *Prosodia* made short and easie in all its Parts.

CHAP. II.

Of the Two Spirits called Aſper *and* Lenis; *their Place.*

EVery initial Vowel and Diphthong (but if the Vowels in a Diphthong be disjoin'd; as, οἱ, then the Spirit, whether *Aſper* or *Lenis*, is moſt properly put upon the laſt) are marked either with an *Aſper* [῾] or *Lenis* [᾽]; and ῥ alone among the Conſonants, is always in the beginning marked with an *Aſper*.

No Vowel or Diphthong, not beginning a Word, is marked with an *Aſper* or *Lenis*, as being never transferred beyond the firſt Letter of a Word, except as before excepted; and in theſe Words, κἀγὼ for καὶ ἐγὼ, τοὔνομα for τὸ ὄνομα, κἄν for καὶ ἐὰν, κἄξ for καὶ ἐξ, κἄπιστα for καὶ ἔπιστα, with ſome few more Compounds of this nature, which indeed may be ſaid rather to be apoſtrophated than lenified: ῥ likewiſe, when it is doubled in the middle of a Word, obtains a *Lenis* upon the Firſt, and an *Aſper* upon the Latter; as, ἐῤῥίζωμαι.

Υ υ, and Diphthongs made therewith, are always aſper'd when they begin Words; as, ὑπόστασις, ὑιός.

Α, ε, η, ι, ο, ω, and Diphthongs made of them, beginning Words, are marked with a *Lenis*; as, ἀγαθὸς, ἐμβλημα, ἠὼς, ἴσος, ὀξύτης, ὠμός.

EX-

EXCEPTION I.

Α α, beginning before ϱρ, χι, σϱϱ, λι, λιϊ, λμ, λοϱ, λυϱ, λπ, λω, μαξ, μαρτ, μιλλ, παλο, παλυ, παπτα, πλο, ϱμ, ϱπ, ϕιλ, ϕιμ.

Except from this Exception, That moſt Words beginning with α when in Compoſition, are marked with a *Lenis*, though any the forenamed Syllables follow.

Theſe few alſo following are aſper'd, for which no certain Rule can be given, and which I have Alphabetically collected out of the beſt Lexicographers, viz.

Ἄβεϱα
ἀβείζομαι
ἀβεσδήλη
ἀϐϱῆς
ἀγναῖος
ἀγνέια
ἀγνευτήϱιον
ἀγνευτικὸ
ἀγνεύω
ἀγνὴς, έος (for Ἄγνης, ους is marked with a *Lenis*)
ἀγνίζω, to purge (ἀγνίζω to corrupt.)
ἄγνισμα
ἀγνισμὸς
ἀγνιστικὸς
ἁγνίτης, holy (Ἁγνίτης Æſculapius his Sir-Name.)
ἁγνὸς
ἁγνύτης
ἁγνῶς
ἄδδι, Dor.
ἄδδην, willingly (ἄδδην, enough.)
ἄδδης
ἀδδινὸς
ἀδδϱέω
ἄδδϱυσις
ἀδδϱύνω
ἀδδὺ
ἀδδύγλωσσος
ἀδδεπὴς
ἀδδύπνος
ἄδδω (and its Derivatives ἤδδα, ἔαδδα, ἐαδδὼς.)
ἄζω and ἄζομαι, to worſhip, (ἄζω to dry or parch.)

ἀθεέω, (and its Derivatives ἀθεΐζω, ἀθεϊσμός, ἀθεΐσις, ἄθεισμα, ἀθεισμὸς, ἀθεότης, ἀθεϊστικὸς, ἀθεός, ἄθϱυς, frequent (ἄθεος, without Noiſe) ἀθέως, the *Atticks* do aſper all theſe, but they being commonly marked with a *Lenis*, I ſhall leave it to Diſcretion;)
ἄλαδε
Ἀλαὶ
Ἀλαισα
Ἀλαίζω
ἄλαξ, ακτος, and Ἄλαξ,

Ἀλας, ὁ
ἁλατοπωλίς
Ἀλέα *Minerva*
(ἀλέα *warmth*)
ἀλεία
ἄλες
Ἀλευὰς
ἀλιάδες
ἅλλομαι (notwithstanding ἧλτο and ἆλτο for ἥλατο are marked with a ')
ἁλοάω
ἀλοιδὸς
ἅλοπτος, ὄ, ὁ
Ἀλόπηνος
ἁλοπήιον
ἁλόω, *to take* (ἀλόω poet. for ἀλάω, *to lead into an Error*)
ἅλς
ἁλτῆρες
ἁλτικὸς
Ἀλυάτ⟨ης
ἀλυκὴ
ἀλυκίδες, αἱ
ἁλυκὶς, ἰδ⟨
ἁλυκὸς *bitter* (ἄλυκος *destitute of Wolves*)
ἀλυκότης
Ἄλυς
ἄλυσις
ἁλύω
ἅμα
Ἁμαδρυάδες
ἅμαρ *a Skinner's fat* (ἔμαρ for ἦμαρ *a day*)
ἀμασχυάδες, αἱ.
ἀμαυρίζω
ἀμαυρόχρα
ἅμαξα
ἀμέρα for ἡμέρα
Ἀμειλία
ἄμη *a Bucket* (ἄμη *a Sickle*)
ἀμηχάνη
ἄμητροι, οἱ
ἀμὶς, ἰδ⟨ *a Chamber-pot* (ἄμις, εως, *an Herb so called*)
ἄμμα. ἀ⟨
ἀνδάνον
ἀνδάνω
ἀπαντῆ
ἄπαξ
ἀπαξάπας, ἀ⟨
ἀπαξαπλῶς
ἀπλᾶ (Dor. for ἁπλῆ)
ἀπλαῖ
ἀπλῆ
ἀπλήπ⟨
ἁπλῶς
ἀπτικὸς
ἀπτικὸν
ἅπτομαι
ἀπτόμεν⟨
ἁπτὸς
ἄπτω
ἄρκυς
Ἀσβῦ⟩
ἅ⟨σα, (& Att. ἅττα)
ἄ⟨σων (Dor. for ἧσσων or ἥττων)
ἄτε
ἀτερεῦιον
ἄτερ⟨ (Att. for ὅτις⟨)
ἀφὴ
ἀ↓ις, ἰδος
ἄ↓ις, εως
ἄ↓⟨.

EXCEPTION II.

E beginning before βδ, βε, βρ, εδν (and ν, if any Vowel except ε follow it) λεθ, λειρ, λεν, λικ, λιμ, λλα, λλη, λμι, λο, λω, ξ, ορ, ρκ, ρμι, ρξ, ρπ, ⟨, παρ, σι, τμι, πες, πμι, ρθ, ↓, ωλ, ωτ.

But

But these few, contrary to this Rule, are lenify'd, viz.

Ἐχιδνὰ, ἔλειος *a Dormouse*, (but ἔλειος *fenny*;) Words beginning with ἑλλαμ being compounded of the Preposition ἐν, which in Composition is changed into ἑλ, as in ἐλλαμβάνομαι; Words begun with ἕξω, as ἕξωθεν; ἑρπύζω, ἕρμα for ἔρεισμα, ἕλκεια and ἑλκέιν, or ἑλία and ἑλίν; and all others beginning with ἑλκ are *lenified*.

H

These Words also following, not comprehended in the foregoing Rule are asper'd, viz.

Ἕβρος
ἑδανὸς
Ἕδειν
ἕδος, εος, *a Seat* (ἐδὼς, ὁ, *a great Eater.*)
ἑδώδιμος
ἑδωλιάζω
ἑδώλιον
ἑκὼν, ἑκοῦσα
ἕκαστος
ἑκάτερος
ἑκατὸν
ἑκατοστὸς
ἑκατὸς
ἑκάτη
ἑκατὸν, (but all others derived of ἔχω, except ἕξω, are marked with a *Lenis.*)
Ἑκτωρ
ἕλδομαι, or ἑέλδομαι.
ἑλδύνω
ἕλδωρ, or ἑέλδωρ.
ἑλεία
ἕλκος
ἑλέπολις or ἑλεπόλις
ἑλεὸς
ἕλη
ἕλιγμα
ἕλιγμος
ἑλιθερεῖν
ἕλιξ
ἕλιος
ἑλίσσω
ἑλίχρυσος
ἑλλεδανὸς
ἔλλος, *a Hart*, and Ἑλλοφόνος, *Diana*, (but, ἑλλὸς *dumb* levigatur);
ἑλξίνη
ἕλξις
ἕμις
ἕμος
ἕνος
ἕις, and all words derived from, or compounded with it.
Ἑνετὸι
Ἑνετία
ἕπομαι, or ἑέπομαι
ἑπόμαχος
ἑπομένως
Ἕρκεια
Ἑρμιόνες
ἕρση, or ἑέρση
ἑρσᾶι
ἑρσένες
ἑρσώδης

ἑρπύζω
ἕρπω
ἕρπις
ἕρπω
ἕσσων for ἥττων
ἑστιάομαι for ἱστιάομαι
ἕω to put on cloths; And the Tenses thereof;
ἑώκα
ἕωδεν
ἑώθινός
ἑῷος
ἑῶος
ἕως: And these Numerals, ἕπτα, ἑκατόν.

EXCEPTION III.

H beginning before β, γε, γη, δ, λιά, λιή, λιό, λιω, λο, μες, μι, νιθ, πλ, ρα, ρθ, ρως, σ, τι, φαι.

These few following vary from this Third Exception: viz.

Ἡβαιὸν
ἡβαιὸς
ἡβολέω
ἡβὸς
Ἡγέλεια
ἥδε
ἥδη
ἡδίκησε
ἡδύπνους
ἥδω by Gaza is lenified, by others asperated.
Ἡδωνοὶ and Ἠδώνεις
Ἠλίαι
ἠμὶ for φημὶ
ἧνις
ἧξαι for ἥξαι
ἠρέμα for ληρέμα
ἠρεμέων, and ἥρεμος, which some asper.
ἠρχεκὸς
ἥρω

These words following, not being comprehended by any general Rule, are asper'd: viz.

Ἥκιστος
ἥκιστα
ἥκω
ἡλαθῆρες and ἡλαθίβατος, though *Hom.* mark it with a lenis;
ἥλιξ
ἡλίσκομαι
ἡλίσκος
ἡλιτόμην
ἥλιος
ἥμαι
ἥμαι
ἡμεδαπὸς
ἡμεδαπὸς
ἡμερόω
ἡμερόω
ἥμισυς
ἥμισυ
ἥμων, a *Darter*;
ἡνία, ας
ἧπαρ
ἠπιάλος, a *Batt* (but ἠπίαλος, a *sort of Fever*, is lenified;)
Ἥρα
Ἥρακλῆς

EXCEPTION

EXCEPTION IV.

I, beginning before ῥ, ε, ζ, χαν, κε, κν. λαρ, (if a Vowel follow;) λασ, (if a Conſonant follow;) λθ, μ, πω, ρ, ω, ς.

Theſe few following contradict this Rule, viz.

Ἰδρις
ἰδρεία
Ἰεσαὶ
Ἰεχονίας with a few more proper Names beginning with ιε

ἰεῦ
ἴκελος
ἰκελόω
ἰρεῖν
ἴεργες
Ἰεις, ιδος

ἴεις, ιος
ἴεγε
ἴαπω for ἴπω
Ἴσεγε
ἴσω, ἴσων, ἴσε, &c.
ἴσωρ.

Theſe following not obedient to any Rule are alſo aſper'd, viz.

Ἱάλεμος a ſort of Verſe ſacred to *Apollo* (but Ἰάλεμος the name of the Son of *Calliope*)
Ἱαρβας
ἱϛνεὶς
ἱΐος, a Darter, (but ἰϊος mournful)

ἵημι *to dart*, or ἱέω; but ἵημι *to go*, is lenified.
Ἰκμάδιος an Epithite of the Wind, from ἱκνέομαι, *to come unto*, or from ἰκμὰς, *moiſture*, and then it is lenified.

ἱϛὴρ and ἱκλήνειος for ἱκλίνειος by a Syncope.
ἵκω
ἱάλομαι
ἵλαος by the Atticks ἵλεως
ἵλημι
ἵπϛημι and ἵπϛαμαι
Ἰσμαηλῖται,

EXCEPTION

EXCEPTION V.

Do beginning before σκ, σν, σλ, σθ, χθ, λχ, λμ, λθ, (μ a Vowel following;) πλ, πτ, πτ, πσ, ρχ, ρσ, ρκ, (σ, a Vowel following;) σκ, (τ, a Vowel following.)

Except again from this Rule;

Ὀσκλὸς, Dor.
ὀσμυγμὸς
ἐσπίσκω
ὀσκὺς, *a tooth*, and all words derived therefrom beginning with ὀδοντ—
Ὀλμειὸς
ὀλοσπρὸς
Words beginning with ὀλοθ—ὀλολ—ὀλρο—ὀλορ— (except ὀλόφυλος,)
ὀλβιοδωρον
ὀλοκαυτὶς

ὄλ υηθ⊖
ὀλόσχω
ὄλ⊖, *the Ink of the Cuttle Fish*;
ὀλύφω
ὀμιχεῖν
ὀμίκησις
ὄμιχμα
ὀμοχλὴ
ὄμοργμα
ὀμοργνυμι
ὀμόω
ὀμύκης ⊖
ὀνὰς and its Compounds.
ὀποπλεῖν or rather ἀποπλεῖν
ὀρφάζω
ὄρφεος
ὄρκη
ὀρκύνες
ὀρκυνίτον
ὀρχατίζης
Ὄφεις
ὀπὶς
ὀποδέω
ὄποδ⊖
ὀσφύζειν.

These following, not subject to the Fifth Exception, are asperated notwithstanding.

Ὄαρ⊖
ὁδεῖον
ὁδεῖν⊖
ὅδιον, and its Derivatives,
ὅδι
ὁδύνεκα
ὁδύνεκεν
ὅλικος
ὁλικὴς
ὅλως
ὁείζομαι
ὁείζω
ὁεικὸς, ὁεικελὸς
ὅειον
Ὄει⊖ Jupiter terminalis (but ὄει⊖ *Inoky*)
ὁεγδεία
ὁεγδὴς
ὅρ⊖ *a limit* (but ὄρ⊖ *a Mount*)
ὅσσον Poet. for ὅσον.

EXCEPTION VI.

Ω ω beginning before ε, ι, ε, ῥ, is always aſper'd ſave in theſe few, *viz.*

Ὠεάνε	Ὠείων a Sign in the Firmament.	ὥσφρησις, and words beginning with ὠχ, as, ὤχος.
ὠεγισὴρ		
ὠεγὸς Dor.		
Ὠειὸς and its derivatives.	ὦσις	
	ὠσμὸς	

Theſe following, not brought under Rule, are aſper'd.

Ὡ or ὧ	ὧ ὤρ	αἰρέω
ὧδὴ	ὠρεῖον	ὡρήϹω
ὠδὶ	ὡρειάεϴ	ὥρημα
ὠδίνες	ὡρειδρόμης	ὥρμοι

EXCEPTION VII.

αι the Diphthong beginning is aſper'd before μ, and ρ, (except in αἵμων ſought; Αἰμιλιϴ, and Αἰμιλία proper Names;) αἰσὴρ a Fire-brand, is alſo aſper'd.

EXCEPTION VIII.

αυ beginning is always mark'd with a *Lenis*; except in the Demonſtrative Pronoun αὗτη, and in αὑτῦ for ἑαυτῦ.

EXCEPTION

EXCEPTION IX.

ει beginning is aſper'd before λιγ and λωτ always; as alſo in theſe following,

εἰαμένη	εἰλιπικὸς	εἰρεσιώνη
εἷαι for ἧσται	εἰλήτης	εἰρκλὴ
and εἷατο for ἧστο	εἰλικωμιώδης	εἰρμὸς and εἰρμοφύλαξ
εἰχάδαι for ἰχάδαι	εἴλυμα	εἴρω to knit
εἰλεῖδαι	εἰλύζω	εἶσον
εἰλίζεσθαι	εἰλυφάζω and εἰλυφάω	εἷως and εἵωσκε for ἕως; together with all Verbs beginning with ε aſper'd, having *incrementum*; as, ἕλκω, ἑλκύζω, &c.
εἰλέω	εἵλω	
εἵλη	εἷμα	
εἰληθρεῖν and εἰληθρεύειν	εἶναι, to ſend; εἶην, εἷω, εἷς, εἷκα, εἷμαι and all deriv'd of ἧμι to ſend;	
εἵληδε for ἵληδε	εἱργνυμι and εἴργω to impriſon	
εἰλήϊον		
εἵληκα		
εἵλης for ἵλης		
εἵληος		

EXCEPTION X.

Ευ beginning is aſper'd before ρεσ and ρετ.

And in theſe following.

Εὖδω	εὐρήτως	εὐρόω
εὖρεμα and εὕρημα	εὐείσκω	εὖρω.
εὑρησίας		

EXCEPTION

EXCEPTION XI.

Οι beginning is aſper'd in

Οἶμος οἰκία,
οἰκέω οἶκος, and words coming
οἶος, from it.

EXCEPTION XII.

Laſtly ὑ beginning is aſper'd in

Οὗτος and ὗς.

EXCEPTION XIII.

All Articles are marked with an aſper; for ἁ with a *lenis* is an Adverb of *Calling*.

Moſt, if not all other words not obedient to theſe Exceptions and Examples, or not comprehended therein (unleſs they be Derivatives there-from, or ſome other Caſe, Tenſe or Perſon thereof) are marked with a *lenis* [᾽].

Obſerve that every Vowel before ρ and ρ in the beginning of a Word is *aſper'd*, notwithſtanding its primitive's being marked with a *lenis*, as ὄρνις of ὀρνύω; except only ὄρπη, ἅρπη, ἁρπάζω and Ὄρνυος the Name of a Man.

And Words that are not of a Greek Original, which do not obſerve this Rule; as Ἀρμενία, &c.

The Spirit, whether *aſper* or *lenis*, that is put upon Primitives is retain'd the ſame in Derivatives; as ἁλδαίνω, ἅλδησις, &c. except before ρ, and ρ.

A Compound retains the same Spirit with the simple Word whereof it is compounded; as ἀγαθὸς, ἀγαθοποιέω, &c. except when ῥ or ῥ follow.

The Spirit that is put upon the Nom. Sing. of any Noun, continues the same through all Cases, Genders and Numbers.

E *augmentum* put or coming before a Consonant, is mark'd with a *lenis*, in what place soever it shall happen.

The Spirit of the Theme or first Person of the Present Tense is preserved through all Moods, Tenses and Persons. Only 'tis varied in some few Derivatives set down by the Industrious Dr. *Busbey* in his *Græca Grammatices rudimenta*.

The same Word also, with respect to its differing Original, is marked with a various Spirit; and the same Word sometimes of the same signification changes its Spirit, as may be seen more at large in the before quoted Author.

All Prepositions beginning with a Vowel, except ὑπὸ and ἀνὰ, are marked with a *lenis*; as also all Conjunctions except ἵνα, ἕνεκα, ἕνεκεν, and the Ionick ἕνεκα and ἕνεκεν.

Note that the Latins do sometimes signifie the Greek Asper or [῾] by *h*; as ἡρωϊκὸν, *Heroicum*; sometimes by *s*; as, ἕρπω, *serpo*; sometimes by *v* consonant; as, ἕσπερος, *Vesper*.

Observe that the *Æoles*, according to *Clenard*, never use an *asper*.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Of Accents, and their Place.

AS an Introduction hereto I shall first lay down the Reasons why Accents were invented; which, according to *Clenard*, are Four.

1. To distinguish Long Vowels (for the Accent always falls upon a Vowel) from short or doubtful. 2. For the Necessity of Pronunciation. 3. Lest a a Noun and a Verb should be confounded with other parts of Speech. 4. For the avoiding of Ambiguity, which *Greece*, where the Oracles were most in esteem, did before much abound in.

For these Reasons it was that Accents were invented, but from whence, the Variety (I mean of one and the same word being variously Accented) did arise, is not so easily determined; unless it be allowed that the distance of one Country from another might effect it; which probably it might do; for we find even in our own Country, upon one and the same Continent, the great prevalency thereof, else how comes the great Difference of pronouncing the same word in *Yorkshire* and *London*; to instance in no more?

The time when Accents were invented puts us to a stand again; for we are assured by *Callimachus*, that the *Greeks*, who spoke it naturally, never used any, so long as it was confin'd within their own Territories, nor till such time as it began to be coveted and learned by other Nations; which, if we may have leave to guess, was near about *Cicero's* time, when the *Romans* sent their Sons to *Athens* to

be

be instructed in the Greek Tongue; or when their Orators and Grammarians withdrew themselves, and set up publick Schools in other Countries for the same end; though possibly before this time there might be some Accents made use of, upon words that bore a double Sence, thereby to avoid ambiguity, and the Contention that should arise therefrom. And now to the thing intended.

ACcents, which, as I have shewed before, are for the Elevation, or Depressing of Words, are Three,

Acute, [´]
Circumflex, [~]
Grave, [`]

I. An *Acute* may be put, 1. upon the *Antepenultim*, that is, the third Syllable from the end of a word, (beyond which no Accent is put, let the word consist of never so many Syllables;) 2. the *Penultim*, that is, the last save one; and, 3. the *Ultim*, that is the last: As for Example, ἀνδρεῖόν, πόρος, καλά.

All *Acutes* upon the last Syllable are turned into *Graves*.

Except 1*st*. Τίς (through all Numbers and Cases) when used interrogatively; as, Τίς οὗτος ὁ στρατιώτης; who is this Souldier?

2*dly*. When an *Acute* falls upon a word that is the last in a Sentence; i. e. the last before a Period or Interrogation; as, ἄνθρωπος ἀγαθός.

3*dly*. When an Enclitick follows in the same Sentence; as, σῶμά ἐστι.

1. Observe, notwithstanding, That the Enclitick does sometimes retain its Accent, and then the

Acute

Acute in the same Sentence is turned into a *Grave* according to the general Rule; as Κλαμβὸς εἶ, *Thou art maim'd.*

2. Generally, Pronouns following Prepositions, or the Conjunction ἤ, retain their Accent; as, ἐν σοὶ; ἢ σὺ μὲν, &c.

3. When many Encliticks come together, every one has an *Acute* except the last; as, τίς σε μοι σπὼ πόθεν.

And sometimes an Enclitick wholly loses its Accent without inclination; which is done,

1. When the foregoing Word has a Circumflex upon the last Syllable; as, ἐκ τοῦ πονηροῦ ἐστι, *It is of the evil one.*

2. Encliticks of one Syllable wholly lose their Accent, when the foregoing Word consists of two long Syllables last, with an *Acute* upon the *Penultim*; as, ἡ μήτηρ μου, *My Mother.*

3. When the *Penultim* is circumflex'd, the last being long only by position, Encliticks of one Syllable lose their Accent; as, φοίνιξ μου, *My Phœnix.*

Clenard adds, 4. When an Enclitick of one Syllable is set after a word that is acuted upon the last (which by Course should be turn'd into a *Grave*) and does so remain; as, ἀνθρώπός μου.

Observe here also that ἐστὶ when it begins any Sentence, when it follows immediately after any *Point*, or any of these Particles, ὡς, ὅτι, εἰ; sometimes after words apostrophed as ἔστ', ἔστιν', &c. and sometimes for *Emphasis* sake, *retrahit accentum*; is mark'd with a *Lenis acute* ['] upon ε; as, ἔστω σῶμα, &c.

No Enclitick (οὖν excepted) does draw back its accent to be upon the first, when its due place is the last.

I But

But because this part may be somewhat difficult, I shall shew here *how* and *when* an Enclitick transferrs its accent upon the preceeding word in the same Sentence. An this is done,

First, When the foregoing word is *acuted* in the *Antepenultim*; as, Ἄβληχές ἐστι.

Secondly, When the *Penultim* is *Circumflex'd*, the last being short; as, Σῶμά μου.

Thirdly, When the Penultim, being long, is acuted, the last being short; as, αἰκός ποθι. Only εἰμὶ and φημὶ are excepted here-from.

Fourthly, When an Enclitick goes before an Enclitick, and is deprived of its accent by Inclination, as, Καθώς φασί τινες.

Fifthly, If an Enclitick, beginning with σφ, follow any word that is acuted in the Penultim, whether the Syllable be long or short, says *Baillius*, giving this for an Example, πόξά σφεων, ἰνά σφιν.

Sixthly, When any Monosyllable, naturally destitute of any Accent of it self, goes before any Enclitick, according to the before-cited *Baillius*; as ὡς σε, ἤγε, εἰ κρεῖσσον, ἔφαν.

And here once for all I shall set down the number of Enclitick's, which are,

1. The Indefinite Particles, τοῦ, τοῖ, τεῦ, σοῦ, σοῖ, τοῦ γε, τοῖ τε, τοῦ νυν, τοῦ περ, τοῦ δε, τοῦ, and sometimes ὅτου, and other words put for any of these by Dialect.

2. The Pronouns, μοῦ, μοι, με, σοῦ, σοὶ, σε, οὗ, οἱ, ἕθεν, σφεῖς, σφε, σφεν, σφίν and σφί, σφᾶς and σφεᾶς, σφω for σφε, μεῦ for μοῦ, σεῦ for σοῦ, ἕθεν and εὗ for οὗ.

3. The Verb φημὶ in all persons of the Present Tense, except the Second Singular; as also εἰμὶ, except in the Second Singular, and third Plural.

εἶ and εἶς the second Singular, and ἐστὸν the second and third Plural scarce ever; ἐσμὲν and ἐστὲ incline often, says *Busbey*. *Franklin* makes εἶ incline, *Cap.* VIII. Consult *Baillius*, *De numero Encliticarum*.

4. Only τὶς (with its Cases) among Nouns.

II. A *Circumflex* is put upon the last save one, or the last; as, ἀνθρῶπος. πῶς.

III. A *Grave* accent (though understood in all Syllables where neither *Acute* nor *Circumflex* are) is only put upon the last Syllable; and not then neither, except when an *Acute* falling upon the last is changed into a *Grave*; which is always done, saving in three Places before excepted; as, ὁ ἀνὴρ φιλεῖ τὸν θεόν.

Observe of these three Accents, 1. That an *Acute*, (which is never put upon the fourth Syllable from the end of a word) is plac'd upon the *Antepenultim*, when the last is short; upon the *Penultim*, when the last is long. 2. A *Circumflex* is put upon the *Penultim*, when the last is short.

Here note further, that an *Acute* and *Grave* are promiscuously put either upon a *long* or *short* Syllable: But a *Circumflex* always upon a *long* one by nature; which may be either a *long Diphthong*, a *long Vowel*, or a *common Vowel* made long both by Authority and Position, though sometimes without either; as, πῦρ.

CHAP. IV.

Words that have no Accent, are,

I. THE Letters of the Alphabet, whether Vowels or Diphthongs:

Except from hence, 1. ἀ, ἀ, ἀ, an Adverb of Laughing. 2. αἰ, αἰ, an Interjection of Sorrow: And, 3. ὗ in *Ariſtophanes*'s deſcription of a Man faſt aſleep, and drawing his breath quick, after this manner,

ὗ, ὗ, ὗ, ὗ, ὗ, ὗ, ὗ, ὗ, ὗ, ὗ, ὗ, ὗ.

Or thus,

ὑ, ὑ, ὑ, ὑ, ὑ, ὑ, ὑ, ὑ, ὑ, ὑ, ὑ, ὑ.

II. The Articles ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ; alſo ἁ for ἡ or τά.

Except, 1. When they are put for ὅτῳ, ἄλλῃ, ὅτου, οὗτοι.

2. When ὁ of the Neuter Gender is put for τοῦτο; as, Πάννυχον κλαίουσ' ὃ γὰρ ἔρεξας οὐκ ἀκούσιον. *Il.* χ.

III. The Adverbs ἐ (except it end, or come before, a full Point; as, —δυσπείων δ' ἐ—) and ἐκ, when a Conſonant follows, or a Vowel mark'd with a *lenis*; as alſo ἐχ before a Conſonant, or when the next Vowel is aſper'd; as, ἐ μόνον, &c. ἐκ ἔτι ἄνθρωποι ὁ σοφός, &c. ἐχ ὑποκείσῃς, &c.

IV. The Prepoſitions εἰς, ἐς, ἐν, ἐκ, and ὲξ, except it be in the end of a Verſe; as,

——————Ἀμφοτέρων ἔξ
Τείχων ἄνδρες ἔβαινον.——Theoc. Eidyl. 26.

V. The Conjunctions εἰ and ὡς. VI. Πᾶ

VI. Πού the Adverb when it signifies *some whither*, and not used interrogatively.

VII. By Ablation, *i. e.* the taking away of a Letter or Syllable; which is done either by *Apocope*, *Syncope*, or *Aphæresis*.

CHAP. V.

Showing how many ways Accents are varied in the Greek, and their Place changed.

FOR the better understanding of this so necessary a Part of *Grammar*, I shall divide it into several distinct Heads, (for the better retaining of it in Memory) as follows,

I. By Inflection or Declining; as, πνεῦμα, πνεύμασι, &c. ἄγχουσι, ἀγχόσις, &c.

Because, in the former place, a *Circumflex* is never used beyond the *Penultim*, and therefore is changed into an Acute according to the Rule foregoing: In the second Place, though the Accent remain the same, yet it is put upon another Syllable, for that an *Acute* is not put upon the *Antepenultim*, when the *last* is *Long*, as it is in ἀγχόσις.

II. By varying the termination of one and the same word, in the Nomnative Case; as, σκληρότης, σκληρότητος, &c.

III. By the Figure Metaplasmus; as, ἀοιδάτω, ἀοιδεῖτε.

For when the last is long, (as 'tis in ἀοιδάτω) an *Acute* cannot regularly be put upon the *Antepenultim*; but ω being changed into ι, which may b

ſhort; the Accent is alſo drawn back from the *Penultim* to the *Antepenultim*, according to the General Rule.

IV. By cutting off of a Letter or Syllable by the Figure *Apoſtrophe*; as, ἐλεεῖν' ὑποδλέπων, for ἐλεεινὰ ὑποδλέπων.

Where the α in ἐλεεινὰ (upon which the Accent by right ſhould be) being cut off by *Apoſtrophe*, it is put upon εἶν, leſt the word ſhould be deſtitute of any Accent at all.

V. By ſeveral Dialects; as for inſtance, in the vulgar way, μοῦσα, Attic; μωρὸς.

VI. By variation of Signification, *i. e.* when the ſame word ſignifies two different things; as, μόνη, alone; μονὴ, a Manſion, or Place of Abode.

VII. By Compoſition; as, πᾶσα, all; ἅπασα, all together.

VIII. By the variation of Orthography; as, φιλοχέρδεια, φιλοκερδία. Here obſerve that ſuch words do moſt generally vary according to this Rule, as are derived from μαθεῖν, πεῖθειν, ἦθος and κέρδος.

IX. By the Figure Anadiploſis; as, κέκλυθι for κλῦθι.

X. By Syncope; as, κεφτέα for κεφαλῆες; κλεῦσμα for κέλευσμα.

XI. By Dieresis; as, Στοιχεῖον for στοιχεῖον.

XII. By Syſtole; as, χέρος for χῶρος.

XIII. By Ellipſis; as, Ὄδος for ὁδὸς.

XIV. By Proſtheſis; as, Ἔειπα for εἶπα.

XV. By Proſchematiſmus, or Paragoge; as, Λόγοισιν for λόγοις.

XVI. By Diaſtole; as, Ἐξοδὸς for ἔξοδος.

XVII. By Aphæreſis; as, Τύπτον for ἔτυπτον.

XVIII. By an Enclitick following; as, Ἀδελφός σε for ἀδελφὸς.

XIX. By

XIX. By Anastrophe; as, Ἀνδρῶν πάϊς, for παῖς ἀνδρῶν.

XX. By Metathesis; as, Δεῦρο for δῦρο.

XXI. By Correption or Production of one and the same word for Verse sake; as, Ἴασι if long, or ἴασι if short.

Now that I may create the willing Reader as little trouble as possible, I shall here subjoin a short Explication of the preceeding Figures; as imagining that every Youth, to whose Hands this Tract may come, may not yet have got a right understanding of the same.

1. *Anadiplosis*, is when the same word in the end of a Verse or Sentence, is repeated in the beginning of the next; as,

——————*Sit Tityrus Orpheus*,
Orpheus in Silvis, &c. —————— Virg.

As also the Duplication of the first Consonant with the Addition of a Vowel for Sounds sake, as may be seen in the Example.

2. *Syncope*, is when a Letter or Syllable is taken out of the middle of a Word, for Verse sake, or otherwise.

3. *Diæresis*, is when Two Syllables are made of one.

4. *Systole*, is when a Syllable, by nature long, is made short.

5. *Ellipsis*, is when something either in the sence or composure of the Word is not express'd.

6. *Prosthesis* adds a Letter or Syllable to the beginning of a Word.

7. *Proſchematiſmus* or *Paragoge*, is when ſomething is added in the end of a word.

8. *Diaſtole* makes a ſhort Syllable long.

9. *Apharesis* is the contrary to *Proſthesis*, taking a Letter or Syllable from the beginning of a word.

10. *Anaſtrophe* ſets a word or words after, which ſhould go before.

11. *Metathesis*, is when a Letter is tranſpoſed or miſplaced.

See all theſe verified in their reſpective Examples.

CHAP. VI.

Standing Rules for the true Accenting of moſt words in the Greek in a very plain way, not hitherto extant. Being a fuller Illuſtration of Chap. III. and V.

1. THE Second Syllable from the End of a word being ſhort, as is alſo the Laſt, if there be an Accent upon the ſame, it ſhall be an Acute; as, πολέμ-ος.

2. If the Laſt Syllable be by nature long, the Accent muſt not be put upon the Antepenultim; as, ὑπέρβασον, ὑπερβάτε.

Except from hence Ἀνδρέεσσι *Ionice* for Ἀνδράσι; and ſome Atticiſms; as, Μενέλεως, ὄψεαι, &c.

3. Whether the Penultim be long or ſhort, before the laſt by nature long, if it have an Accent upon it, it ſhall be an Acute; as, ἀξίως, ἀντιλέγω, &c.

4. If upon the laſt Syllable, being ſhort, there fall an Accent, it ſhall be an Acute; as, θεός.

Here

Here obſerve, That every Acute upon the laſt is turned into a Grave, except as before excepted in *Chap.* III. which ſee.

1. Take ſpecial Notice, That when an Acute falls upon the Penultim of any word, which by inflection increaſes, it remains upon the ſame Letter, though it, by ſuch inflection or conjugation, be the Antepenultim; as, βάλλω, βάλλομεν, καθαρὸς, καθαρώτατος.

2. Note, That when the Acute is upon the Antepenultim in any word in its *theſis*, which by inflection or conjugation encreaſes, the Acute remains not upon the ſame Letter or Syllable, but is removed to the next Vowel or Syllable following it; as, ἀνθίλημις, ἀνθιλήμεως; becauſe an Accent is never put beyond the Antepenultim Syllable.

3. Obſerve, That if a word Circumflex'd upon the Penultim do increaſe by inflection, it is changed into an Acute, but remains upon the ſame Letter; as, σῶμα, σώματος; becauſe a Circumflex, is never placed beyond the Penultim Syllable, ſave in ſome few Compounds, as may be ſeen in *Chap.* III. and below.

5. A ſhort Syllable, or one made long only by poſition, is not capable of a Circumflex; but that only which is long by Nature, or both by Poſition and Nature; as, γλεῦκος, ἥρως, βρῶσις, ἁπλοῦς, γῆ, γλῶσσα, μᾶλλον, τυπτῶν/τος.

6. If the Penultim be long by Nature, and the Ultim ſhort, or long only by Poſition, if it have any Accent it ſhall be a Circumflex, if the word be ſimple,

ſimple, and not compound; as, δῶρον, χοῖνιξ. If it be compound it is Acuted; as, ὥτε, ἵνα, μήτε οὔτε.

Note, That ſeemingly contrary to all Rule, a Circumflex is put upon the Antepenultim in ſome words; viz. ἕνεκα, ἕνεκεν, εἵνεκα, &c. But here ἕ, ἑ, &c. are to be taken ſeparately, as the Genitive, Dative, &c. Caſes of the Article ὅς, ἥ, ὅ, and ὡς, with the Caſes coming thereof, as an Enclitick.

7. Every final Diphthong, if it receive an Accent, ſhall be Circumflex'd; except ἆρα and ἦ.

Obſerve that αι and οι in the end of words, where a Conſonant does not follow, with reſpect to accenting, are reckon'd ſhort, ſo that the Accent by inflexion does not vary; as, ἄνθρωπος ἄνθρωποι.

1. Except from this Obſervation, Adverbs in αι and οι; as, οἴκοι, πάλαι.
2. Except the Third Perſons ſingular in the Optative Moods; as, τυπτοῖ, τυπτοῖτο, &c.
3. Except Dative Caſes in ι by Contraction, which are always long; as, αἰδοῖ, αἰδοῖ; and the Vocative Caſe of the ſame; as, αἰδοῖ.
4. Except, according to ſome, οἷ the Dative Caſe of the Pronoun.

8. When an Acute happens upon the laſt Syllable of the Nominative Caſe being ſhort, the Oblique Caſes coming of the ſame that end in a long Syllable receive a Circumflex; as, θεὸς, θεοῦ, θεῷ, θεὸν, &c. This to be underſtood of ſuch words as do not increaſe by declining.

9. When a word ending in a long Syllable is graved, and does increaſe in the Genitive Caſe, the ſame

ſame Syllable inſtead of a Grave, ſhall receive a Circumflex; as, ἐλαιῶν, ἐλαιῶνος. Some would not have this to be underſtood of Monoſyllables, though I confeſs I cannot conceive their Reaſons for it, neither do they give us any.

10. From every contract made of an *Acute* and a *Grave*, is produced a Circumflex; as, πινέτε, πινῆτε; δηλόω, δηλῶ. Except in two Caſes only: 1. The Accuſative Caſe of the fourth Declenſion of Contracts, αἰδόα, αἰδῶ; λησόα, λησῶ. And, 2. The Duals in ω, contracted of οφώι and νόω; as, σφὼ, νώ.

11. By the Contraction of a Grave and an Acute, the ſame Accent remains as before Contraction, γελαὼς, γελῶς; μειλαὼς, μειλῶς; except only the Æoles, who in ſuch Contracts draw back the Accent to be upon the firſt Syllable; as, βέως, γέως, μέων, &c.

12. In any word where there is a Contraction, provided the Accent happen not upon the Syllables contracted, the Accent remains the ſame as before Contraction; as, πίχεϑ, πίχυς.

Except, 1. Some few *Ionicks*, that are names of Metals; as, χάλκεϑ, χαλκοῦς.

2. Some ſignifying Colour and Matter; as, λίνεον, λινοῦς.

13. All Monoſyllables of the Neuter Gender are Circumflex'd; as, πῦρ, πῶν; except τὸ: And all Monoſyllables made by contraction, of what Gender ſoever, are alſo Circumflex'd; as, παῖς.

14. When by *Paragoge* a Syllable is added at the end of a word, the Accent remains upon the ſame Letter as before addition; as, σέμιαφι for σέμια: provided it be not upon the Antepenultim before; as, βημάτεϛον, not βήματεϛον: or ο come before the Syllable added; as, ϛρηνύφι for ϛρήνϑ.

15. All

15. All long Monosyllables, made so by the Figure *Aphæresis*, are Circumflex'd; as, ἦλθον, ἦλθες, ἦλθε; by *Aphæresis*, βᾶν, βᾶς, βᾶ, &c. But if a short Monosyllable suffer an *Aphæresis*, it shall be an *Acute*.

16. When any word suffers by the Figure *Syncope*, it either draws back its Accent or changes it; as, δυσάλεια for δύσαλγεια; πυθεῖτε for πυθείσθε.

17. Nouns made Monosyllables long by the Figure *Apocope*, are Circumflex'd; as, σῶ for σῶμα; τεῖ for τεῖχος. But if the Penultim by such Contraction be long by Nature, and the Ultim short, that which before Apocopating was an Acute shall be a Circumflex, and reduced; as, φῶσφο for φωσφόρος. And if the Syllable be cut off whereon the Accent lay, it shall be put upon one of the remaining Syllables of the word, consonant to Grammar Rule; as σώμαλι, for σωμαλικός.

18. Compound Nouns do most commonly draw back the Accent to the Connexion of the Composition, or to the Letter where the words compounded coalesce; as, παρέδοσις.

This Rule is chiefly to be observed in Nouns compounded with these Particles, α, ευ, δυσ; or with a Preposition if the Ultim be short; as, ἄλοιμος, εὔλογος, δύσκολος, σύμψυχος, σύμφωνος.

19. Every word, having its proper Accent cut off by *Apostrophe*, draws back its Accent to another Syllable of the same word most agreeable to Rule; as, πάλαι' for παλαιά. Only all Prepositions totally lose their Accents by such Contraction; as, κατ', μετ', παρ', ἀλλ'.

Verbs ending in ω (if they be not Contracts) have the next foregoing Vowel always acuted; as, ἱβείζω.

Words ending in ευς are most commonly Graved; as, γεωργὸς, ἱππὸς, &c.

An

An Alphabetical Table of such Words as may be differently and truly accented according to Grammar, and yet are the same as to Pronunciation and Signification.

A

Ἀβληχὲς
Ἄβληχες
ἄβως
ἀβὼς
ἄγχαλος
ἀγχαλὸς
ἀγρηνὸν
ἀγρηνον
ἀγειδεὸξ
ἀγείδεοξ
ἄγεοιχ
ἀγεοῖχ
ἀγυιὰ
ἄγυια
ἀγχάλος
ἀγχαλὸς
ἀδαῖ
ἀδαὶς
ἀδεής
ἀδεῆς
ἀδεόχεες
ἀδεοχῶες
ἀειὲς
ἄειες

ἀέλλοπος
ἀελλόπος
ἀελλοπὸς
ἄθεος
ἀθεὸς
Αἰγίαλος
Αἰγιαλὸς
αἱμάλωψ
αἱμαλῶψ
αἷμος
αἱμὸς
αἰολόμιτις
αἰολομῖτις
αἴπόλη
αἰπολὴ
ἀκάνθιον
ἀκανθίον
ἀκαρὲ
ἄκαρε
ἀκέανος
ἀκεανὸς
ἀκεσὴς
ἀκέσης
ἀκεσαὶ
ἀκέσαι
ἀκὶς
ἄκις

ἀκρέμων
ἀκρεμὼν
ἀλάλη
ἀλαλὴ
ἀλεὶς
ἄλεος
ἄλεον
ἀλεὶν
ἀλὶς
ἅλις
ἀλεωρὰ
ἀλεώρα
ἄλλομος
ἀλλόμος
ἅλμα
ἄλμα
ἀλοῖται
ἀλοῖσαὶ
ἀμαμιλὶς
ἀμάμιλις
ἀμαξία
ἀμαξιὰ
ἀμπεὼν
ἄμπεων
ἀμπέλινος
ἀμπελινὸς
ἀμόργη
ἀμοργὴ

ἀμυγ-

ἀμυγδάλη
ἀμυγδαλὴ
ἄμφιον
ἀμφίον
ἀμφωτὶς
ἀμφῶτις
ἀμφωτὶς
ἀναγαμψέρως
ἀναγαμψερῶς
ἀνδρώτης
ἀνδρωτὴς
ἄνη
ἀνὴ
ἀνόσια
ἀνοσία
ἀνσπεὶς
ἀνσπεὶς
ἀνσπεὶς
ἀνσάκαιοι
ἀνσαχαῖοι
Ἄνσρων
Ἄνσρων
ἀπομαγδαλία
ἀπομαγδαλιὰ
ἄπφυς
ἄπφῦς
ἀργὰς
ἀργᾶς
ἄργας
ἀργῆς
ἀργὴς
ἁρμαδοχὰ
ἁρμαδοχὰ
ἁρλοπῶλις
ἁρλοπωλὶς
Ἀρειοπάγος
Ἀρειόπαγος
ἄδμα
ἄδμα
Ἀσκληπίορ
Ἀσκληπιεῖον
ἄσυεον
ἀσυεὸν
ἀπάγας
ἀπαγᾶς
ἀπαγὰς
ἀχλὺ
ἄχλυ
ἀχρεῖ
ἄχρει

B

Βαιῶν
βαίων
βαλιὸς
βαλίος
Βένδις
Βενδὶς
βολβίον
βόλβιον
βομβυλιὸς
βομβύλιος
βόρ
βορὸς
βύβαλις
βυβαλὶς
βεσσύτης
βεσσυτὴς
βεσσύτης
βεσσυτὴς

Γ

Γαῖ
γαιὸς
γαιοὺς
γαῖσ
γαλλὸς
γάλλ
γάρνον
γαρνὸν
γαυσοὺς
γαῦσ
γιγλυμὸς
γιγλυμὸς
Γιδεὼν
Γιδεῶν
γλαὺξ
γλαῦξ
γλίχρ
γλιχρὸς
γοργύρα
γόργυρα
γύλι
γυλιὸς
γυμνοπαιδίαι
γυμνοπαιδίαι
γύπη
γυπὴ

Δ

Δαιδαλέος
Δαιδάλεος
Δάλιον
Δαλίον
Δαυλὸς
Δαῦλος
Δειελινὸς
Δείελινος
Δειλινὸς
Δείλινος
Δίγυρες
Διγῦρες
Δικεος
Δικέος
Δικεὸς
Δίκεος
Δίκυμα
Δικῦμα
Δολιχὸς
Δόλιχος
Δορπιστὸς
Δόρπιστος
Δόχμη
Δοχμὴ
Δυσάντης
Δυσαντὴς

E

Ἐθελημὸς
Ἐθέλημος

Εἰειον
Εἰρίον
Ἔκπλυτος
Ἐκπλυτὸς
Ἐλεᾶς
Ἐλέας
Ἐλειόνομος
Ἐλφονόμος
Ἔλιὲ
Ἔλιῦ
Ἐπίπτης
Ἐπιπτὴς
Ἐπικέρας
Ἐπίκερας
Ἔρεμβοὶ
Ἔρεμβοι
Ἔρεζσος
Ἔρεζσὸς
Ἔρημος
Ἐρῆμος
Ἕειον
Ἐειὸν
Ἔειν
Ἐειὸς
Ἐρχίον
Ἔρχιον
Ἔρμαί
Ἕρμαι
Ἐρυθεινὸς
Ἐρυθεῖνος
Ἑταῖεος
Ἕταιερος
Ἐυαγλὶς
Ἐυαγλὶς

Εὐκλεια
Ἐυκλεία

Z

Ζαμένης
Ζαμενὴς
Ζύδος
Ζῦδος
Ζώνιειον
Ζωνιεῖον

H

Ἠλύγη
Ἠλυγὴ
Ἠμίθυης
Ἠμιθυὴς

Θ

Θαλαμία
Θαλαμιὰ
Θαλῆς, ῆ
Θάλης, ῆ
Θεμισος
Θεμισὸς
Θόλος
Θολὸς
Θόεος
Θοεὸς
Θεσνίον
Θεάνιον
Θεῖον
Θεῖον

Θύμος

δόμος
δυμὸς

I

Ἰάπετος
Ἰαπετὸς
ἴδρωα
ἰδρῶα
ἰκτῖνος
ἴκτινος
ἴστος
ἰστὸς
ἶτυς
ἶτυς
ἰτὺς
Ἴφις
Ἶφις
ἰσχιανὸς
ἰσχίαος
ἰσχιανὶς
ἰσχίαις
ἰχθὺς
ἰχθῦς
ἰωὴς
ἴωχος
Ἰωσὴ
Ἰωσῆ

K

Καλλίεργος
καλλιεργὸς
κηλαῦεφ
κηλαύεφ

κάλπης
κἀλπὶς
καρκῖνος
καρκίνος
κἀλαπλασὺς
κἀλάπλασος
καυεὼς
καῦεως
κέβλη
κεβλὴ
καλωφάγας
καλωφαγᾶς
Κέγχρεαι
Κεγχρέαι
κερκῦρος
κέρκυρος
κήδαρ
κηδὰρ
κήπιον
κηπίον
κηρύλος
κηρύλος
κιλλὸς
κίλλος
κίτειον
κιτεῖον
κλεῖσιον
κλεισίον
κλύδων
κλυδὼν
κνᾶκος
κνακὸς
κνιζοσολοιχὸς
κνιζοσολοῖχος

κονιάλης
κονιάτης
κόρος
κορὸς
κορυδαίολος
κορυδαιόλος
κοσαὶ
κόσαι
κόσπος
κοσπὸς
κεφάλιον
κεφάλιον
κεῤῥὸς
κερῥὸς
κειρὴ
κρίγη
κεφκύδελος
κεφκυδελὸς
κεφώβυλος
κεφωβύλος
κλήδων
κλησὼν
κύανος
κυανὸς
κύμβιον
κυμβίον
κυπεῖν
κύπειρος
Κυνόσαργα
Κυνοσαργὲς
κύσος
κυσὸς
κῦφαι
κυφαὶ

κολίας

κωλέα, ἡ
κωλεὰ, ἡ
κωμαχὸν
κώμαχον

Λ

λάμπη
λαμπὴ
λαμυρὸς
λάμυρος
λάρυκος
λαρυκὸς
λασίωνες
λασιῶνες
λέμφος
λεμφὸς
λεπυρὸν
λέπυρον
λεῦκος
λευκὸς
ληδίον
λήδιον
λίχος
λῖχος
λιερὸς
λόπος
λοπὸς
λοφία
λοφιὰ
λόφιον
λοφίον
λύγη
λυγὴ
λύχνιον
λυχνίον

M

Μάγαδις
μαγαδὶς
μάζα
μᾶζα
Μαναζσὴ
Μαναζσῆ
μέδιμνος
μεδίμνος
μελάγχρως, ω
μελαγχρὼς, ῶτος
μελλονύμφιος
μελλονυμφίος
μηδικὴ
μηδίκη
μισητὴ
μισήτη
μολόθυρος
μολοθύρος
μόνιος
μονιὸς
μορμολύκειον
μορμολυκεῖον
μόσχον
μοσχίον
μόχθηρος
μοχθηρὸς
μύλων
μυλὼν
μυσάχνη

K

μυσαχνὴ
μυχὸς
μῦχος
μῶκος
μωκὸς
μυρὸς
μῶρος

N

Νεοζσία
Νεοζσιὰ
νιφοβολὴς
νιφοβολήτης
νιφόβολος
νιφοβόλος
νοθεῖα
νόθεια
νομάδες
νομαδεῖς

Ξ

Ξήριον
ξηρίον
ξύστις
ξυστὶς

O

Π

Ὄαι
ὀαὶ
ὄγκιον
ὀγκίον

πηοίαι
πηοιὰ
πηοῖα
πύ
πυὸς
Υ
πῦ
πύειν
πυειὸς
πωλητὴς
πωλήτης

P

Ῥαιδὸς
Ῥᾶιδος
Ῥάιδῳ
ῥαῖχος
ῥαιχὸς
ῥαπὶς
ῥάπις
ῥάειον
ῥαῖον
ῥῆμ
ῥεμδὸς
ῥῆχος
ῥηχὸς
ῥόδη
ῥοδὴ
ῥύμ
ῥυμδὸς
ῥύτη
ῥυτὴ

παραιμίφιος
παραιμιφίοις
πίλος
πιλὸς
πιλλὸς
πίλλος
πιὸς
πῖος
πῖδαρ
πιδὸν
πλησίος
πλήσιος
πῖλ
πίλ
ποῖα
ποιᾶ
ποδωκὴς
ποδωκὴς
πόλτος
πολτὸς
πολυωπὸς
πολύωπος
πόνηρος
πονῆρος
πρόχειλος
προχείλος
προδλὴς
προδλητὸς
προσωπεῖον
προσώπειον
πῆνις
πῆρις
πῖλ
πιλὸς

ὄλαι
ὅλαι
ὀλιγόγονος
ὀλιγογόνος
ὄλ
ὀλὸς
ὅμοιος
ὁμοῖος
ὄπαονος
ὀπάονος
ὀρθόπτερος
ὀρθοπτέρος
ὄργια
ὀργιὰ
ὀσφὺς
ὀσφῦς
ὀχλὸς
ὄχλος
ὀφρὺς
ὀφρῦς
ὀχὶς
ὄχος

Π

Παλιμβαχεῖ
παλιμβάχει
παρδαχὸς
παρδάκος

Σ

Σακίδιον
σακκίδιον
σάκος
σαλὸς
σάργος
σαργὸς
Σαρδινὸς
Σάρδινος
σάρξ
σαρὲς
Σαρπηδὼν, όνος
Σαρπήδων, ονος
σαῦρα
σαύρα
σάγλαι
σαγλαὶ
σάκυ
σακυὸς
Σινὰ
Σινᾶ
σκίλλαι
σκιλλαὶ
σκίμπους
σκιμπὺς
σμίλη
σμίλος
σμῆφος
σμηφὸς
σπάργη
σπαργὴ
σπεῖρα
σπείρα

σαῖς
σαὶς
σεμίδη
σεμίδι
σίγλη
σίγλον
σίφι
σῖφι
σκύθης
σκυθὴς
συφόκομπος
συφοκόμπος
συγκύπτω
συγκυπτὼς
Συμεὼν
Συμεῶν
σύνθετος
συνθετὸς
σφυρὰ
σφύρα
σφύριον
σφυρίον

Τ

τάκεσις
τακὴς
τάκησις
τακὴς
τελαὸς
τέως
τηλεκλυτὸς

τηλεκλυτὸς
τηλικὸς
τήλυς
τηλῦς
τίτθη
τιτθὴ
τριβαχὸς
τείβαχος
τριλόμενος
τριλομενὸς
τρυχὰ
τρυχία
τρύχιλος
τρυχίλος
τρυσλίον
τρύσλιον
τυμβοχὸς
τυμβοχόη
τύννος
τυννὸς
τυρόκνησις
τυροκνῆσις
τύφος
τυφὸς
ὑπόκρισις
ὑποκρισὶς

ὑπέρτερον	φορβεὰ	χερσαῖος
ὕρχαι	φορβέα	χέρσαιος
ὑρχαὶ	φόρμιον	χοεῖον
ὑψίπορος	φορμίον	χόριον
ὑψιπόρος	φορμὶς	χορταῖος
	φορμὶς	χορταῖος
Φ		Ψ
φαυομηνὶς	φῦκος	ψάλιον
φαινόμηνις	φύκος	ψαλίον
φαχὴ	φῦσα	ψοῖα
φαχῆ	φύσα	ψοῖα
φέρμαχοι	φύσῃ	ψῶαι
φαρμαχοὶ	φυσῇ	ψῶαι
φερνὴ	φώειον	ψαχὲς
φέρνη	φωείον	ψᾶχος
φίμος	X	Ω
φιμὸς	Χάλκεια	Ὦα
φλεὼ	χαλκεῖα	ὦα
φλέα	χαμαίνειον	ὦτος
φοῖνιξ	χαμαιπεῖον	ὠτὸς
φοίνιξ		

Here obſerve, that the ſame word may be variouſly accented accordingly as it is variouſly taken: And this may happen from the Diverſity;

1. Of Signification: For, 1. ſometimes the ſame Compound ſignifying *Actively* is acuted in the Penultim; as, πλεσκόπος, *ſeeing afar off*; ναυμάχος, *fighting from a Ship*: But if it ſignifie *Paſſively*, it is acuted in the Antepenultim; as, πλέσκοπος, *ſeen afar off*; ναύμαχος, *made ready for a Sea fight*.

2. Verbals in τος ſignifying *Time* and *Action*, vary their accent: For, ſignifying *Time*, they are accented

in

in the Antepenultim; as, ἄμπνοος, λειπνοος, τρόφιμος. Signifying *Action* they are Graved; as, ἀμπνοὸς, τρυφνὸς, λειπνοὸς, &c.

Notwithstanding several very good Authors are of quite different Opinions herein, 'tis but *de lana caprina*; however I have followed the more approved.

3. Words compounded with πίπτω coming of πίπτω are gravid; as, ὑψιπτὰς, *falling from on high*: But if it come of πέτομαι it is acuted in the Penultim; as, ὑψιπέτης, *flying on high*.

II. Of Original: As, ἀναγωγὸς, that may be extracted; ἁπλόος, single; ἄλυσις, saltish: And ἀδάμαστος, intractable; ἄπλοος, innavigable; ἄλυκος, without Woolves.

III. Of Quantity: As, Βασιλεὺς, a Kingdom; Βασίλεια, a Queen. Most words also of two Syllables whose Penultim is Doubtful, if short, are acuted; if long, Circumflex'd; as, Ἄρης, Ἄρης, βασιλεὺς, βασίλεια, ἄλλος, ἄλλος; ἄλλας, ἄλλας; πώλας, πῶλος; λάτρις, λάτρις, and λάτρις, ἄτρις with many more, more largely Discourſed of in *Buſbey*.

Here follows a Catalogue of ſuch Words as are both Proper and Common Names, which, for diſtinction, are mark'd with a various Accent: P. N. ſignifying the Greek Word to be a Proper Name.

A

Ἀκὰς, A Fool.
Ἄκας, a Proper Name

Ἀδελφὸς, a Brother.
Ἄδελφος, P. N.
Ἀθηναῖος, an Athenian
Ἀθήναιος, P. N.
Αἰγὼν, a Sheepſkin

Αἰγέων, P. N.
αἰόλος, various
Αἴολος, P. N.
ἀκεσὶς, a Physician
Ἀκόντιος, P. N.
ἀκὼν, the point of a Spear
Ἄκρις, the name of a River
ἀλκαῖος, old
Ἀλκαῖος, Apollo
ἀνδρεὼν, a Conclave
Ἀνδρέας, P. N.
ἀργὸς, idle
Ἄργος, Argus, Io's Keeper
ἀστὴρ, a Star
Ἄστυ, the name of a City
αὐγὴ, brightness
Αὐγὴ, a Womans name
ἀφεσὶς, dismission
Ἄφεσσα, the name of an Isle
ἀφρὸς, froth
Ἄφρος, P. N.

B

Βαιὸς, little
Βαῖος, P. N.
βαλὸς, a threshold
Βάλος, P. N.
βλαστὸς, a Bud
Βλάστος, P. N.

Γ

Γλαυκὸς, Grey-ey'd
Γλαῦκος, P. N.

Δ

Δειρὴ, The neck
Δείρη, the name of a City
δεξιὸς, noble
Δεξιάδης, P. N.

E

Ἐλαία, a Willow Tree
Ἑλίκη, the great Bear
ἐλπὶς, hope
Ἔλπις, P. N.
ἐπαινετὸς, laudable
Ἐπαίνετος, P. N.
ἐπιφανὴς, glorious
Ἐπιφάνης, P. N.
εὐανθὴς, gay, flourishing
Εὐάνθης, P. N.
εὐδενὴς, strong
Εὐδένης, P. N.

H

Ἡρῶος, Belonging to Juno
Ἥρεως, P. N.

I

Ἰππὼν, a Stable
Ἴππων, P. N.
ἰωνία, a Place where Violets grow
Ἰωνίας, P. N.

Καλλιδωνὴς, strong
Καλλιδώνης, P. N.
καρπὸς, Fruit
Κάρπος, P. N.
καλαρὸς, bending downward
Καλάρης, P. N.
κηρὸς, Wax
Κῆρος, P. N.
κλεεσὸς, famous

Κλεῖτος, P. N.
κορωνὸς, exalted
Κόρωνος, P. N.
κυκνὸς, Barber-like
Κύκνος, P. N.
κυδνὸς, famous
Κύδνος, P. N.

Λ

Λαγὸς, An Hare
Λάγος, P. N.
λευκὸς, white
Λεύκος, P. N.
ληναῖος, a Wine Press
Λήναιος, P. N.
λιγὺς, jarring
Λίγυς, a Ligurian
λωτὸς, a Lote Tree
Λῶτος, P. N.

M

Μαλακὸς, Soft
Μάλακος, P. N.
μελανωπὸς, black
Μελάνωπος, P. N.

N

Νῆσος, an Isle
Νῆσος, P. N.

Ξ

Ξανθὸς, yellow
Ξάνθος, P. N.
ξενὼν, a Spittle
Ξένων, P. N.
ξυδὸς, yellow
Ξῦθος, P. N.

O

Ὄχη, Food
Ὄχη, P. N.
ὀνεῖον, a Stable for Asses
Ὄνειον, P. N.
ὀρθὸς, right
Ὄρθος, P. N.

Π

Παρθενικὴ, a Virgin
Παρθενίκη, P. N.
πολυαρχὴς, able to do much
Πολυάρχης, P. N.
πολυκλεὴς, very famous
Πολύκλεης, P. N.
πρεσπὴ, a little Court yard
Πρεσπία, P. N.
πυλεῶς, one without doors
Πύλαος, P. N.
πυῤῥὸς, red
Πύῤῥος, P. N.

P

Ῥιπὴ, Violence
Ῥίπη, P. N.
ῥοδὼν, a place where Roses grow: a Rosary
Ῥόδων, P. N.
ῥυμὸς, a wain beam
Ῥύμος, P. N.

Σ

Στελὸς, an Army
στελὶς
Στέατος, P. N.
Στεατία

σφηλὸς, a deceiver
Σφῆλος, P. N.

T

Τρῶες, a Trojan
Τρῶες, P. N.
τραχὺν, a rough place
Τραχὺν, P. N.
τυρὸς, cheese
Τύρος, P. N.

Φ

Φαιδρὸς } Masculine,
Φαιδρὰ } Feminine, Glad
Φαίδρος } P. N.
Φαίδρα }
φοινικὴ, a Palm-Tree
Φοινίκη, P. N.

φροντὶς, care
Φροντὶς, P. N.
φυλακὴ, custody
Φυλάκη, P. N.

X

χιὰ, a Serpent's Den
Χία, P. N.
χιὼν, Snow
Χίων, P. N.
χλιδὼν, a Bracelet
Χλίδων, P. N.
χρηστὸς, good
Χρῆστος, P. N.

Ψ

Ψυχρὸς, Cold
Ψύχρος, P. N.

Sometimes, though seldom, used in the Oblique Cases; as,

ὤψ } the Countenance
ὠπὸς }

ὤψ } P. N.
Ὦπος }

This Alphabetical Table contains all Substantives and Adjectives, which being the same in Pronunciation, do yet differ in Accent: The Accent of the Adjective being generally put upon the Last.

Ἄ

Ἀγὼν, a Conteſt
ἀγὼν, leading
αἰδὼς, hot
αἴδης, heat

αἰδὲς, calm
αἴδης, an Hoar-froſt
αἰνὸς, ἐπαινὲς, cruel
αἶνος, ἔπαινος, praiſe

αἰπὸς,

ἀκτὸς, high
ἄκτος, heighth
Ἀκεσαμενὸς, P. N.
ἀκεσάμενος, healed
Ἀλεξαμενὸς, P. N.
ἀλεξάμενος, helping
ἀρηγὼν, an helper
Ἀρήγων, P. N.
ἀσφοδελὸς, abounding with Daffadils
ἀσφόδελος, a Daffadil
Βατὸς, Paſſable
βάτος, a Bramble
βροτὸς, mortal
βρότος, corruption
Γονὸς, fruitful
γόνος, off-ſpring
γυρὸς, crooked
δῖνες, a whirling
Δαυὸς, Dry
δόνος, a gift
δεινὸς, cruel
δεῖνος, a kind of Cup
δεξαμενὴ, a receptacle
δεξαμένη, taking
δινὸς, full of Whirlings
δῖνος, a Whirl-pool
δολιχὸς, long
δόλιχος, pulſe
Εἰκὼν, an Image
εἴκων, yielding
ἐμετὸς, caſt up by Vomit
ἔμετος, a Vomit
ἐτὸς, true
ἔτος, a year
Θαμβὸς, aſtoniſhed
θάμβος, aſtoniſhment
θερμὸς, hot
θέρμος, lupines
Ἰλλὸς, ſquint Ey'd
ἴλλος, the Eye
Καλὸς, Good
κάλος, a Cable
καρδιὰν, a Fox's Skin
καρδίη, a Fox
κῆρ, the Heart
κὴρ, Fate
κληρὸς, allotted
κλῆρος, a Lot
κλιτὸς, ſteep
κλίτος, ſteepneſs
κνυδὸς, Vlittle
κνύδος, the ſmall Thorn
κεκλαδὸς, that may be brandiſhed
κεκλάδος, a Fig Tree branch
κεκλαὸς, ſtrong
κεκταὸς, the name of an herb
κυρτὸς, crooked
κύρτος, a ſort of Net
κυφὸς, bunch-backed
Κύφος, P. N.
κῦφος, a bunch in the back
Λαερὸς, ſweet
λάερος, a Sea-Mew
λοχὸς, big with young
λόχος, a Cohort
Μαδὸς, ſmooth

μαδὸς,

μάδος, an Ointment to take away Hair
μανδὴ, rare
μάνος, a sort of Ornament
Μαννὸς, a Fool
μάννος, an Uncle
Ὀκνὸς, Slothful
ὄκνος, sloth
ὀναγεὺς, an Ass driver
ὄναγρος, a wild Ass
Πικραλυνὸς, bitter
πικράλυνος, an Herb so call'd
ποτὸς, potable
πόσις, a drinking
πωρὸς, blind
σκῖρος, hard of flesh
Σκυλὸς, quiet
σκύλος, the Herb Narcissus
σφὴν, an Ape
σφὺς, a kind of Fish
σῖτος, any thing eatable
σῖτος, Wheat
σπάρτος, a Cable
σπάρτος, Town
στυφὸς, astringent

These few following vary both Accent and Spirit.

χνοῦς, Chaff
ἄγνος, a shrub
ἠλὸς, a Fool

σίφος, Gain
Ταφὸς, Thick
πίφος, thickness
τομὸς, cutting
τόμος, a piece
Ταλὸς, Bright
ὕαλος, glass
ὑσὸς, crook-backed
ὕσος, a bunch in the back
ὑδρωπὶς, Hydropical
ὕδρωψ, the Dropsie
ὑφὸς, Hunch-back'd
ὕφος, wreathing
φορὸς, fruitful
φόρος, tribute
φῶς, light
φὼς, a man
χαὸς, ancient
χάος, indigested matter
ἰαρὸς, nimble
ἰάρος, a Starling
ὠμὸς, cruel
ὦμος, a shoulder
ὠχρὸς, pale
ὦχρος, paleness.

ἦλος, a nail
οἰαλὺς, having much hair
οἰάτης P. N.

These

These Nouns following differ both in Accent and Signification. Alphabetically thus:

A

Ἀγανὸς, mild
ἄγανος, broken
ἄγη, admiration
ἀγὴ, fraction
ἀγελαῖος, belonging to an Herd
ἀγέλαιος, rude
ἀγοραῖος, belonging to a Court
ἀγῶναιος, the day of trial
Ἄγος, a Captain
ἄγος, veneration
ἄδεος, calm
ἀδρὸς, ſtuffed
ἀζὼς, innocent
Ἄδμος, an Inhabitant of the Mountain *Athos*
ἄλσος, a Grove
αἰμὸς, the neck
ἄλμυς, grown to maturity
ἄλμυρος, faſting
ἀλαὴ, ſmoak
ἀλαὴ, a Coal
ἀλαλητὸς, clamour, noiſe
ἀλάλητος, unſpeakable
ἄλτος, nimble
ἀλτὸς, Hire or Wages
Ἀμφότερος, both
Ἀμφοτερὸς, P. N.
Ἄνθεια, P. N.
ἀνθεῖαι, hours
ἀρατὸς, devout
ἀραιὸς, ſmall
Ἀρκτὸς, a Wind ſo call'd
ἀργὴς, ſwift
ἀργὸς } white
ἀργὼς }
ἀργὸς, a Serpent
ἄρκος, a Bear
ἀρὸς, help
ἄρνειος, belonging to a Sheep
ἀρνειὸς, an old Sheep
ἀρνεὸς, the name of a month
ἄρος, profitableneſs
ἀρὸς, a Meadow
ἁρπαγὴ, Rapine
ἁρπάγη, an Harpy
αὐλητὴς, a Piper
αὐλήτης, an Hoſtler
αὔλις, a Pavillion
αὐλὶς, P. N.

B

B

Βαιὸς, Diverse or swift
Βαλίος, the name of an Horse
Βάλιος, blind
Βάχεον, Colts-foot
Βηχίον, a little cough
Βίος, life
Βιὸς, a bow
Βλισσὸς, a brand quenched
Βλίτος, a Fish
Βλῆχεον, Fern
Βλυχεῖν, a sort of pulse
Βουκλὴξ, a Goad
Βούπλαξ, gored by an Ox
Βρῦχος, a kind of locust
Βρυχὲς, a Cryer
Βυσσὸς, depth
Βύσσος, fine Flax

Γ

Γαῦλος, a kind of Ship
Γαυλὸς, a milk-pail
Γέλως, ridiculous
Γέλως, jocose
Γρύψ } a Griffin
Γρῦπος }
Γρυνοὶ, Oak Stumps

Δ

Δασὺς, Hairy
Δαυλὸς, a Fire-brand
Δημὼς, fatness
Δῆμος, a People
Δοκὸς, a beam
Δόκος, an opinion

E

Ἔιλος, a Bridle
Εἰλὸς, weight
Ἐλαιὰς, poisonous
Ἔλαιος, a wild Olive
Ἔλεος, mercy
Ἐλεὸς, a dresser
Ἔλδυσις, an Arrival
Ἐλδυσὶς, P. N.
Ἐλικὼν, P. N.
Ἑλίκων, twisted Thread
Ἑξαίρετος, famous
Ἐξαιρετὸς, cast out
Ἐπίσκοπος, obnoxious
Ἐπικατὸς, of an easie ascent

Z

Ζωὴ, Life
Ζωὴ, Cream

Θ

Θάλειος, Flourishing
Θαλεῖος, pure
Θαλάμαι, a part in Ships
Θαλαμαὶ, the Grove of the *Dioscuri*
Θεὰ, a Goddess
Θέα, an aspect
Θόλος, a round sort of Building
Θολὸς, filth
Θοὸς, Generation
Θόος, a Stallion
Θυεία, a mortar
Θυεία, the Life Tree
Θυμὸς, the mind
Θύμος, Thyme

Θυρσὸς

κυρὸς, a Crown
κύρος, a Spear

I

ἰὸς, a Dart
ἷς, one
ἰτυς, a Mouse-trap
ἴτυς, a preſſure
ἴτλος, Cork
ἰτλὸς, Ivy
ἶρις, the Rainbow
ἰὸὶ, Ointment.

K

καδαρτὸς, Bound
κάδαπτω, knit together
καδεῖς, every one
καδεὶς, diſmiſſing
καιρὸς, Time
κάιρος, Thread or Yarn
κάμπη, a Canker worm
καμπὴ, crookedneſs
κατάλυτης, a Gueſt
καταλυτὴς, that diſſolveth
κάτηρτος, poliſhed
καταρτὸς, out-dated
κηδὸς, dead
κήδεος, worthy of Care
κῆρας, Wealth
κηρὸς, a kind of Herb
κίκκος, a Grashopper
κοκκὸς, a Cock
κίων, a Pillar
κιὼν, a multitude of worms
κλαδὸν, a Bough
κλάδων, one who carries a Spear.
κνημὸς, a little Hill
κνῆμος, the Spoak of a Cart
κοιὰ, a Sphere
κοία, Theft
κομμὸς, lamentation
κοιμοὶ, the Teeth call'd the Grinders.
κόμπος, a fart
κομπὸς, a Boaſter
κορώνινος, belonging to a Crow
κορακῖνος, a kind of Fiſh
κεραγὼν, a Magpie
κεράγωνες, a ſort of Fiſhes
κεράγες, help
κεκραὸς, noiſe, clamour
Κυρῆτες, a People ſo call'd
Κύρητες, the younger Curetes
κῦδος, Glory
κύδος, Reproach.

Λ

Λαβὴ, a taking hold of
λάβη, an excuſing
λιωὸς, a Wine Preſs
λιῶς, Wool
λιτὴ, Prayers
λίτη, a Gate
λῦσον, dirty water
λοῦτρον, a bath or font
λύγος, a willow
λυγὸς, a kind of preſs
λύκειος, of a Wolf
λυκεῖος, terrible

M

Μελαγχὲς, Kind
μελίνος, made of Ash
μεμάθηκος, one fully perſwaded of a thing
μεμαθηκὸς, one that may be perſwaded
μυάσιον, an Herb growing in *Ægypt*
μυριστὸν, a kind of meaſure
μοχθηρὸς, diſhoneſt
μοχθηρὸς, laborious
μυκὴ, the lowing of an Ox
μύκη, a repoſitory
μυκὸς dumb
μῦσος, impure
μυστὶλοι, Sugar-cakes
μύλλοι, mullets
μυρίοι, infinite: plural
μύριοι, ten thouſand
μῦρμος, an Ant
μύρμος, fear

N

Νίος, New
νεὸς, a freſh Paſture
νησὶς, an Iſle
νῆσις, a ſpinning
νοθεία, baſtardy
νόθεια, Baſtards goods
νομαῖος, living within Bounds
νόμιμος, lawful
νόμος, a Law
νομὸς, a Paſture
νυμφὶς, a Bride
νύμφιος, belonging to a Bride.

O

Ὄγμος, a Furrow
Ὄγμὸς, *Hercules*
οἶος, onely
Οἰὸς, the name of a People
ὀλίζων, the leſs
Ὀλιζὼν, P. N.
ὅλκιον, a little Veſſel
ὄλκιον, the Rudder of a Ship.
ὅρμος, a Station
ὁρμὸς, a ſhooe-ſtring
Ὄρος, a Mountain
ὀρὸς, whey
ὄρρὸς, whey
ὄρρος, a part of the body
Ὄρος, a Keeper
Ὄρος, a Bee-Hive

Π

Παιδιὰ, Play
παιδία, diſcipline
Παίων, one of *Pannonia*
Παιὼν, an Epithet proper to *Apollo*
πεδήτης, one that bindeth
πεδήτης, bound
πέδιον, a Field
πέδιον, a ſmall Fetter

πέμπτος,

πέμπτος, the fifth
πεμπὰς, sent
πῆδ'νός, heavy
πῆδ'ν, a Pyrate
πηδὸς, the broad part of an Oar
πῆδ', a Beech-Tree
πῖν, filth
πῖν, a filthy man; a Pine-Tree
πλείων, more
πλ'ών, a year
πλυνὸς, a bath
πλύνω, one that bathes
πονηρὸς, wicked
πόνηρ, laborious
πότης, a drinker
ποτὸς, drink
πρόχοη, a little Vessel
πρόχοὴ, a Flood-Gate
Πυθὼν, P. N.
πύθων, the name of a Serpent
πωλίον, a Chicken
πώλιον, a Coop

P

Ῥοιὰ, a Pomegranate
ῥόια, a place where Horses tumble

Σ

Σάρδιν, one of *Sardis*
σαρδίν, a sort of Fish
σάρων, lustful
σαρὼν, a Net
σίγλαι, Ear-rings
σίγλοι, cyphers in writing
σκάφη, a Skiff
σκαφὴ, a digging
σκίρ, a swelling
σκιρὸς, a little sharp stone
σκύμν, a Lions whelp
σκυμνὸς, a whelp of any other Animal
σκνιφὸς, sparing
σκνίφ, darkness
σπάδων, an Eunuch
σπαδὼν, Contraction
σταφυλὴ, a Grape
σταφύλη, a Perpendicular
στρθίον, a little Sparrow
στρθιον, Asparagus
συνεργὸς, a co-worker
σύνεργ, an helper

T

Τρόπ, the manner of a think
τρεπὸς, a whip
τρόχ, a race
τροχὸς, a wheel, running
Τυφὼν, P. N.
τυφὼν, a whirl-wind

Y

Ὑδ'ρίον, a little brook
ὑ'δ'ριον, a small bucket

Φανίον, a little Torch
φάνιον, a sort of Herb
Φάεις, an Isle
φᾶεις, a Garment
φαρμακὸν, one hurt by medicine
φαρμακεῖον, a Dyer's Shop
φᾶσις, a word
Φᾶσις, P. N.
φιλητὴς, a Lover
φιλήτης, a Thief
φίλινος, made of Reeds
φιλῖνος, a friend
φλήδων, a Trifler
φλαδὸν, trifles
φρήτηρ, one of the same Court
φρήτωρ, an Alderman
φυγὴ, flight
φύγη, nature
φωρὸς, theft
φώρις, investigation

X

χαλκίον, Brass
Χάλκιον, P. N.
χεῖλος, the Lip
χειλὸς, Provinder
χιὰ, a Serpent's Den
χῖαι, shooes
Χίος, an Isle so called
Χῖος, an Inhabitant of the Isle

Ψ

Ψιὰ, Joy
ψίαι, a Fox
ψυχὴ, the Soul
ψύχη, a Butterfly

These four differ both in Accent and Spirit.

Ἔδης, voracious
ἕδος, a seat
ἑλεῖος, belonging to a marsh
ἐλειὸς, a Dormouse

These few following differ in Accent and Spirit, and have an ι Subscript.

Ἀδὴς, Unpleasant
ᾅδης, Hell
ἄδης, mud
ᾠδὴ, a singing
κλινδὸς, an heap
κλῆδος, an hedge
λαγὼς, an Hare
λαγῶος, of an Hare

πατρὸς,

πατρωὸς, a ſtep-father	ὠὸν, an Egg
πατρῳῶς, fatherly	ᾠὸν, a Dining Room

Many Adjectives of the Neuter and Feminine Gender differ from Subſtantives in Accent, and ſometimes in Spirit. Of which ſort are theſe few following:

Feminines.

Ἀδρὸς, Thick	Θερμὴ, hot
Ἄδρος, P. N.	Θέρμη, heat
αἰπεῖα, high	Κακὴ, Evil
Αἶπεια, P. N.	κάκη, malice
Γαληνὴ, Calm	ξανθὴ, yellow
γαλήνη, tranquillity	Ξάνθη, P. N.
γλαυκὴ, grey	Λιπαρὸς, Fat
Γλαύκη, P. N.	Λίπαρος, P. N.
Δολιχὴ, Long	Μόνη, Alone
Δολίχη, P. N.	μονὴ, delay
Ἐχθρὸς, Envious	Σπαρεῖσὴ, Sowed
ἔχθος, hatred	σπάρτος, a little Rope.

Neuters.

Ζωὸν, Living	κῆλον, a dart
ζῶον, a living Creature	πᾶν, all
Καλὸν, Fair	Πὰν, the God *Pan*
κᾶλον, wood	πολιὸν, white
κηλὸν, dry	πόλιον, an Herb

Innumerable words notwithſtanding, being of a different manner of declining, have different Accents; as, Κλειὼ, *Clio*, κλείω I celibrate; ἣ or, ἥ hers; ἦ he or ſhe was; ᾗ, to this woman; ἡ the Article, &c.

PROSODIA.

CHAP. I.

Of the Quantity of Syllables; a thing chiefly to be considered in Accenting of Words.

HAving given brief, but general Rules for *accenting*, I thought it would be altogether Superfluous to descend to particulars, (according to the common track of those that have writ of *Accents*, making a Book of considerable Bulk of that which might better and more intelligibly be comprized in a sheet or two;) and therefore have here subjoined a short, but comprehensive *Prosodia*, whereby the Quantity of any Syllable may be learn'd; so that, with the help thereof, and the preceeding plain and easie Directions, any ordinary Capacity may quickly attain to that perfection of Accenting Greek as cannot be learned by any others that have treated thereof.

Prosodia is that part of Grammar, that teacheth the true Pronunciation of Words, according to the length or shortness of their Syllables: Of which immediately.

Every

Every Syllable is either *Long*, *Short* or *Common*, which you will find fully explain'd before, and therefore I ſhall forbear it here, and proceed to the thing promiſed.

General Rules.

1. The laſt Syllable of every Verſe is either long or ſhort at pleaſure; but if the ſame Syllable happen in the middle or beginning of a Verſe, it is long or ſhort according to the true Quantity of the ſame by Grammar Rule.

2. Every Syllable Circumflex'd or Contracted is Long; as, μῦς, χαλκέα, χαλκᾶ.

3. Every Syllable (as is hinted in the beginning) wherein is found η, ω, or any of the Diphthongs, is long by nature, though a ſingle Conſonant or a Vowel follow; as, ἦθος, μῶρος, υἱός, ἑταῖρος, &c.

4. ε and ο are naturally ſhort, if a ſingle Conſonant (or Vowel) follow.

5. A doubtful Vowel, *viz* α, ι, or υ, being looſed from the other Vowel that is join'd with them to make a Diphthong, is generally ſhort by ſuch Reſolution; as, παῖς for παΐς.

6. Every Vowel, whether long or ſhort, ſhall be long, if two Conſonants, or a double one, follow, either in the ſame word, or in the latter end of the one, and beginning of the next; as, ἀπηνὴς, τάξις.

Πεφόβηται λέων, ὅπιθεν δ' ἐλάκων, μάζει δὲ χίμαιρα,
Δεινὸν ἀπορτείνοντ' ἄγριον ἀΐδομένοιο.

Except when a mute preceeds a liquid, (*viz.* λ, μ, ν, ρ. σ,) in the ſame word; then a *ſhort* Vowel going before them, is render'd indifferent, *i. e.* either

long or short; as, δογματίζω, ἐθελοθρησκεία, πλεόνεξις, &c.

7. Words of any other Language, Greekified, are of an uncertain or indifferent Quantity.

8. Various Dialects do vary Quantity, as particularly α, which the *Dores* use for η, is always long; as, ἀδὺ for ἡδὺ; but when the *Iones* use it for η, they make it short; as, ἵστα, ἵσαν, &c.

General Rules for the Quantity of doubtful Vowels.

1. A doubtful Vowel, in the connexion of a Compound word, is for the most part short; as, μητρόδελφος, of μήτηρ and ἀδελφὸς; λυσιμέλης, μεγάθυμος, &c.

2. The Particles ἀ, ζα, ἀεὶ, ἐει, ζει and δυσ in composition, make their doubtful Vowel short, unless the following Syllable hinder it; as, ἄνομος, ζάθεος, ἀείδηλος, ἐείκωλος, βειάρεως, &c.

3. I in Gemminations, is short; as in πτίσσω, ἴδδομι, &c.

4. The doubtful Vowel in a Preposition, if Position follow it not, is short; as, Διὰ, κρεῖ, χῖ.

5. The Quantity of a doubtful Vowel in the Primitive is retain'd in its Possessive; and if the last Syllable in the Masculine be long or short, that Syllable is the same in the Feminine; as, πᾶς, πᾶσα.

6. Participles of the Active Voice of the masculine Gender have the last Syllable always long; but the Feminine, if it end in α, and every Neuter (not contracted) except the second future (τὸ φάσειν) is short.

7. Every Participle of the Feminine Gender and of the Active Voice, hath the Penultim, or last but one, long.

8. A

8. A doubtful Vowel beginning the *Thema*, is generally ſhort, though it be many times produced in the Præterits, by reaſon of the *Augmentum*.

9. A doubtful Vowel in the end of Nouns of the Neuter Gender, that are not contracts, is ſhort.

10. Nouns of the Maſculine or Feminine Gender produce the laſt, if they end in an immutable Conſonant, though the Vowel be ſhort or doubtful: But Neuters ſo ending (*i. e.* with a doubtful Vowel, and an immutable Conſonant) make the laſt ſhort.

11. The doubtful Vowel preceeding the termination ϑεις in Nouns Adjectives, is ſhort; and the fourth from the laſt is long, if it exceed three Syllables; as, ἰϑεις, δακρυϑεις, χορϑεις.

12. A. ι, υ, are naturally ſhort before ζ, ξ, ψ. As alſo when the foregoing Syllable is naturally ſhort.

Thus much for Rules in general, I ſhall now proceed to lay down ſome more particular.

CHAP. II.

Particular Rules.

§. 1. *Of the Quantity of α in the Antepenultim and laſt Syllables, before all Vowels and Diphthongs.*

A α is ſhort before all vowels and diphthongs in the firſt and Antepenultim Syllables: Except before

α
ε
ι

in

Ἀάατος, ἀκεράατος.
Ἀέναος, ἀέιος, λαέρτης.
Ἀΐδος, ἀϊδαλὴς, ἄϊκες, ἀϊκὴ, ἀίζω, ἀχαϊκὸς, βυγάϊος, ἐλαίνος, καλαΐδην, λαΐνος,

A ᾰ is short before all vowels and diphthongs in the first and Antepen. Syllables: Except before

ι, υ, ει in

Ἄανις, βιάζομαι, ἰάομαι, Λαοδάμεια, with other the Compounds of λαός; τέλεσος Θ. ταῦλος.

ἀείδω, though α is esteem'd doubtful.

§. 2. *Of α in the first and Antepenultim Syllables, before all Consonants.*

A is short in the first and Antepenultim Syllables before all Consonants: Except before

γ, δ, θ, κ, λ, μ, ν, π, ρ, σ in

Ἀγαγεῖν, ἡμαγμένος, ναιαγέω, ναιάγιον, ὀφεαγίζω, which after the *Iones* change α into η.

Ἀδμήτη, ῥάδιος Θ.

Γαδυλλίς, ῥάδαμος.

Ἀκάνθιος, δράκοντος, ζάκυνθος, λακέω, Μακεδάνος, σακίτης for σηκίτης, συρακόσιος Θ. Φαιακία; and Numerals ending in ακόσιος Θ; as, διακόσιοι, τριακόσιοι.

Φαλαίνη, ἀλοσύνη; ἄλοφος Θ is also long in *Homer* Iliad. χ. and μα is doubtful in μαλακός.

Ἄμητος heat, ἀμητὸς the Harveſt, Εὐδάμιππος Θ, Δαμοίτας, Ἀπαμαία; α is doubtful in κεραός.

Ἀνέψιος, Δάνυσις, κεφάλαιον, κεφάλιον, κεφαλάνιος Θ, μανιακὸς, νεανίας, παιανιδίς.

Ἄπτεσθαι for ἅπτεσθαι, Ἀπιννίης Θ, ἀπλανὴς, ἁρπακτὴς, ἁρπακτῆρες, ῥάπτω; and α in Ἀπόλλων is doubtful.

Ἀραρεῖν, ἀρόομαι, ἀρήτη, ἄρητος Θ, ἀρητὴρ, ἀρητῆρα, Ἀρήνη, χαρίεν, λάρισα, μαρύομαι, κάρηνον, ῥλαφρὸς; and ἄριστον when it signifies a *Dinner*.

Ἄστος, ἀστάλης, Ἄστυπος, ἐπασήσιμος, ἐυκρασία, Ζάσιος, κορέσιον, Πασιφάη, πασιφαὴς.

Ἄπτεσθαι

A is short in the first and Antepen. Syllables before all consonants: Except before τ, φ, χ in Ἄτιεος for ὁ ἕτιεος, βαλήιον, διδυμαίονος, θάτερον for τὸ ἕτερον, and the Compounds of λᾶς; as, λατομία; λαίυπες. Ἔναφος. Τεύχιες, a sort of Fish.

§. 3. *Of the Quantity of* α *in the last Syllable save one, call'd the Penultim, before all Vowels and Diphthongs.*

A in the Penultim is short before all Vowels & Diphthongs: Except before α, η, ι, ο, ω in Κεφαι, λάαι.

Παμφαὼς, πεζὼς: ἀὴρ and λαὸς are common: ἀχεδὼς.

Ἀδικεαῖς, ἀχεαῖς, ὀαῖς, λαῖς, λαῖγξ, ναῖς, Πτολεμαῖς.

Ἀμφιάρεως, πρᾶος, χαὸν; ἄορ is either long or short.

Ἄων, ἐάων, Ἀιτάω, ἀμυθέων, ἀλκμάων, ἀτρέων, διδυμάων, ἐλπήων, ἰκτίων, λυκάων, χάων, ἐπίων, ἰαυχάων, ποσειδάων; and all Nouns in εων which change ω into ο in the Oblique Cases.

Except also from hence, Substantives of two Syllables being *grav'd*; as, ναὸς, πανὸς.

All Neuters of two Syllables make the Penultim short, though a Consonant come between, except φᾶρος.

Moreover α is long in all Derivatives of ἄω and αἴζω; *to breath*; as, ζάης, ἀλιαὴς: πλυναῖς: As also Verbs ending in αω (except ἐλάω, ἀμφιάω) if a Vowel or ρ precede: But if a Vowel or ρ do not precede, the Penultim is short, except in πεινάω, κλάω, κάω where α is long.

Adjectives likewise in αος are short in the Penultim.

§. 4. *Of the Quantity of* α *in the Penultim Syllables before all Consonants.*

A is short in the Penultim, before all Consonants: Except before

- γ
  - Ἄαγνὸς ἅγος, ἀαγὼς, ἀυσπεραγθ, ξένεαγθ, πεᾶγθ, σφεαγὶς, ταγὸς πρᾶγμα.
- δ
  - Ἄδδος, λάδδας, λαδδων, ὀϊλάδδης, ὀπάδδος, ταράδδξ: Notwithstanding Patronymicks in αδης and ιδης do for the most part make the Penultim short; as, Μενοιτιάδης, Νεζωειδης.
- ϑ
  - Ἄβλον a Contract of ἄεθλον. κεᾶθις.
- κ
  - Ἄκις, Θράκη, ἄκων, Δάκος, κνάκων, λάκων; and sometimes κακος: as,
  - Φρυξὶ ἐπίων κακὸς ἦρχεν ἐπεσζολίης, if ϝ be not wanting.
- λ
  - Ἀμάλη, ἁλὸς, ἅλες a Contract of ἀολέες, Ὀμφάλη, Σαρδανάπαλθ, ξύμφαλθ, τειχέφαλθ; as also καλὸς licentia Poetica.
- μ
  - Ἀμὸς for ἡμέτερος, Δάμων, δᾶμις, Φερσέδαμος; and Nouns Neuters Verbals ending in μα purum; as, ϑυμίαμα: Except such as come of Verbs in μι; as, δόμα, δέμα, σῦμα; and such as have not α purum; as, δάγμα, βρέγμα.
- ν
  - Ἀγαναξ, ἀγαθάνωρ, ἀγάνωρ, Βιάνωρ, ἐσχατὸς, κιχάνω, ἰᾶνθ, νεᾶνις, ἱκάνω, Νικάνωρ, φθάνω: And Nouns of two Syllables in ανος being *grav'd*; as, δανὸς: As also *Gentilia* ending in ανις; as. καρμανὶς: and in ανθ if they exceed three Syllables; as, Ἡρωδάνος: From hence are excepted ωκιανὸς, Ἐειδανὸς as not being *Gentilia*. Ἐανὸς and ἄνω for ἀνύω are doubtful.
- π
  - Ἅπις, ἄναπθ, ἰάπυξ, νᾶπυ, Πειαπθ, σάεσπις: The Atticks produce α in ἅπας and ἅπαν.

Βᾶει:

A is short in the Penultim, before all Consonants: Except before

ρ in Βᾶες, ἄσαρ, ἄφαρ, ἐυμέρας, δυσμενὴς, ἡδεῖς, καπνὸς, πάτρας, πάτρ, νάρθηξ, φαεῖς. Also Nouns of two Syllables of the Masc. Gend. in αος grav'd; as, Λαὸς, ταὼς; and words of many Syllables in ως grav'd, whose Penultim is long; as, μισθωτὸς: Which Rule holds good in other doubtful Vowels; for as often as ως, the last Syllable, is grav'd, the Penultim in which is ι or υ, is long; as in' ἰχθύς. Ἄρις, ἄρη, and φᾶρος a Garment, are common.

σ in Ἄσις, ἴασον, Ἰάσων, δεσπότης, φᾶσις, μᾶσις, κεφᾶς; and the last Syllable save one of Participles in ασα; as,

Νικῶ σασα δ' ἐλεῖν γλαυκὼ χ' πᾶσαν ἔχει.

τ Ἄστυ, ἄστ Contracts of ἄαστος, ἀάατος, ἀθέατος, ἀκέατος, ἀέατος, ἀνίατος, ἀόρατος, ἀπεσσόρατος, δυσπόρατος, ἐπίρατος, Εὐρεάτης, δάατος, διατός, καίατος, ἰατὸς, ὀρατὸς, φέστρ, κέστρ, φέστρον; as also the names of Stones, and *Gentilia* in ατης; as, νιφάτης, σαρδιάτης; and *Gentilia* in ᾶτις; as, σαρδιᾶτις.

χ Καλαχὶς; as also πάχυς, and τεχνὺς with their Compounds.

Ἰαχὴ is doubtful.

§. 5. *Of the Quantity of* α *in the last Syllable.*

A is short in the last syllable, except

1. All words acuted or circumflex'd on the last; as, μικρὰ, Ναυσικᾶ.
2. Nouns ending in ια; as, φιλία, except μία and ἶα which are short.
3. Such as have a single Vowel before α; as, δία.
4. Nouns in εια derived of Verbs in ευω; as, of δουλεύω, δουλεία; βασιλεύω, βασιλεία, &c.

5. Femi-

A is short in the last Syllable,

except

5. Feminines coming from Adjectives whose Genitive Cases have the last Syllable Long; as, δίκαιος, δικαία, ὁ δίκαια; except δῖα, and such other Nouns as have a Circumflex in the Penultim; as, also πεῖρα, πεῖρατος, πεῖραμα, πότνια, coming of their Adjectives πέρατος, πειρήν; σεβάσμιος, σεβάσμια; πότνιος, πρηΰς.

6. Words ending in ᾰ, ᾰς; (and also in ρα, provided a single Vowel, not a Diphthong, come before it) as, πόρα: Yet these three, λαύρα, σαύρα, αὖρα (together with φαίδρα, and χάρα which is both Feminine and Neuter) are long, though a Diphthong precede.

7. Such as have another Consonant immediately preceeding ρ; as, πίτρα; except πάναγρα, σπολόπενδρα, χώρα, ἄγκυρα, Κόρκυρα.

8. Nouns of many Syllables which have αι preceeding α; as, σπαθαία.

9. Both the Articles of the Feminine Gender in the Dual Number; τᾱ, ἀ.

10. Vocative Cases of Proper Names of the first Declension are promiscuously in Authors made long or short; as, ὦ Αἰνεία, Ἀνδρόμαχα: And Duals of the first and second Declension; as, τὼ Αἰνεία, τὰ τιμά, as also the Dorick Genitive Cases of the first Declension; as, χρύσᾱ, χρύσᾱν; together with the Attick Accusative Cases of Nouns in εις; as, Πηλέα.

11. The Adverb of chiding, ἄ, is long, as the Accent shows.

Αν is short in the last Syllable,

except

1. Λίαν, and all Adverbs in αν; except ὅταν and ἄγαν, says *Eustathius*.

2. The Nominative and Vocative Cases of the Masc. and Fem. Gender of Nouns ending in αν; as, ὁ πιὰν, ὦ πιάν.

3. Accusative Cases of Nouns of the first Declension of Simples; as, τὴν Αἰνείαν: To which add πᾶν, notwithstanding *Homer* makes πάμπαν short.

4 The Accusative Cases of such Nouns as have α long in the Nominative; as, φιλία, φιλίαν: For as in this so in other Nouns, If the last Syllable of the Nominative Case be long or short, so is the Accusative.

Ας is short in the last: Except in all Monosyllables; as, ἂς, πᾶς; only χᾶς is doubtful.

Ας is short in the last, except,

1. The Nominative Cases of Nouns of the Masculine Gender, which have an Acute upon the Penultim; as, Αἴας.

2. Such as have a Circumflex on the last; as, Θωμᾶς: To which add χρᾶς and μελισσᾶς, derivatives of χρᾶσμος; as also ἱμᾶς, ἀνδρομᾶς, which are acuted upon the last. Except μίζας; as also λᾶας, unless it signifie *a City*, for then both are long.

3. The Masculine Nominative Cases of Participles in ας, are most commonly long, though *Hesiod* sometimes makes 'em short; as, πίλας.

4. The Genitive Cases Singular of the Second, and the Accusatives plural of the first and second Declension of the Simples in ας. Except that the *Dores* make 'em short.

5. Ἥμας, σφᾶς and ὑμᾶς, with such like circumflex'd words.

CHAP. III.

§. 1. *Of the Quantity of* ι *in the first and Antepenultim Syllables, before all Vowels and Diphthongs.*

ι is short in the first and Antepen. Syllables before all vowels and diphthongs: Except before

α, ε, η, ο in

Διαβολος, ἰαμενὸς, ἰδομαι, Ἰαπετὸς, ἰδυιμος, Ἰασος, χιάτω, ἰάσπις: Ἀνιάω, ἀνιαρὸς, ἀνιδρὸς, ἰαδὲς are doubtful.

Πιέζω, πίεσις. Ἰέμαι, I go; ἵεμαι, I desire, and Ἱερὸς are doubtful.

Ἰητὴρ: Ἴημι, *I send*, is doubtful.

Ἰουσα, and words compounded of ἰὸς, *poison*; as, ἰοβόλος, ἰοχέαιρα, ἴωμαι,

I is short in the first and Antepenult. Syllables before all Vowels and Diphthongs: Except before

υ	in	ὀΐομαι, ὀφιονίδης, παυσονίδης, χοονύσεις. Διογένης is doubtful.
ω		Ἰϋγμὸς, Ἰϋγὴ, ἰΰζω.
αι		Μυιώδης. παλίωξις, ἰωχμὸς, φθιώτης, ποτίωξις.
		Πιαίνω. Ἰαίνω is common.

§. 2. *Of the Quantity of ι in the First and Antepenultim Syllables before all Consonants.*

I is short in the First and Antepen. Syllables, before all Consonants. Except before

β	in	Τίβυες or Τίβυρ, Τιβέριος, ἀλίβαπτον.
γ		Ῥίγιον.
δ		Ἀχιδάριος. ἰδάλιον, Ἰδομωδὸς, ἰδαῖος, πιδύω, πιδύτης, Σιδήνιος, Χελιδόνιον.
θ		Ἐειθαχὶς, Βιθυνία, ἰθύνω, ἰθύνωρ, Σιθωνία, Τιθωνός.
κ		Ἰκασίη, ἰκασία, ἀεικίνη, Ἰκαρος, Ἰκάριος, νικάω, νικίας, κίκαμμα, Νικάνδρος, Σικανίη, Σικελίη, φοινίκιος, φεικώδης, ceικάλεος.
λ		Ἰκελος is doubtful. Ἰλεὸς, ἵλιος, ἰλιγγὸς, ἰλασμὸς, ἰλαδὸν, ἰλυόεις, χιλιάω, χίλιοι, χιλιὰς, χίλια, Μίλητος, μελίωλον, ὁμιλαδὸν, ὁμιλέω, πλίω, φιλιππίδω, φίλομαι, σιληνὸς, ψίλωθρον.
μ		Ἴλαμαι and ἵλαος are doubtful. Βεμιάδον, βεμιάω, ἰμέρα, δριμύλος, ἴμερος, ἱμερόεις, ἱμείρω, μίμημα, μιμέομαι, μιμηλὸς, σιμαίδα; and πιμὴ with its compounds and derivatives; as πιμόω, πίμασις, πιμαγίτης; φιμώδης.
ν		Γίνομαι, γινώσκω. δελφίνιος, ἀκεφδίνια, δίνησις δινήεις, ἐεινεὸς, ἴνιον, Ἰναχὸς, ἰνωπὸς, κινέω, κίνημα, κινήσιος, λαχινιος, λαχινιὰς, μινύϊος, πινύσκω, σίνομαι, Τριναχείη.

Ἀγνίεω,

I is short in the first and Antepenultim Syllables before all Consonants. Except before

π
ρ
σ
τ
φ
χ

in

Ἀγνέω. Δνέω, δνδέω are common.

Εὐριπίδης, γίπαπι, λιπαρῶ, πυριπόλος, ῥιπίζω, ῥίπαιον, διπλῆς.

I before ρ is always long. Σεμίραμις, πρύνθις.

Βρισηΐς, βριάλτης, βριάλλια. Ἰσανδρος, ἰσοφαρίζω, ἰσάζω, ἰσαῖος, κονίσαλος, μισαρὸς, μισέω, πισδὴς, νισυρὸς, πισδικὸς, σισυμβρίον, σισυφίδης, Τισιφόνη, χαρισιος, φθισήνωρ. σι in σίσυφος is found both long and short.

Ἰπνοβάτης, Τίτυος, ἰτέα, τριλογενὴς, τριτογένεια, τριλωνίς.

Διφήτης, δροάω, Ἴφιτος, ἴφιος. ἰίνος, Ἰφιγένεια, (and other Derivatives of ἴφι) τειφυλλίς.

Πι in πραύσπω is doubtful.

Ἰχάνω, χίχρα.

§. 3. *Of the Quantity of ι in the Penultim Syllable before all Vowels and Diphthongs.*

I is short in the Penult. Syllable, before all Vowels & Diphthongs: Except before

α
η
ο
υ
ω

in

Πίαρ, φλίας, δῖα, αἰχία, χαλία, ἁρμία, χονία, with their Ionicks in η, αἰχίη, χαλίη, &c. Ἀνία is both long and short.

Λι in Λίαν is doubtful. Poets also make long, Nouns in ια.

Πίηρ or πιαρ, φθίη.

Μυῖον, θεῖον, and Nouns of two Syllables which are Acuted on the last; as, κριὸς; except ἶος *equal*. Φῖος, χῖος, Κῖος, Πῖος, Κεῖος, Τῖος, Θεῖος, likewise Δῖος, and such like, are long because of the Vowel following being short.

Ἀσκληπιὸς, ὀδὸς with its Compound ὑποδὸς, are common.

Ἰυγξ.

Πειαν, πίων, χίων, as also most Comparatives in ιων. So Nouns ending in ιων that change ω into ο in the Oblique Cases,

I is short in the Penult. &c. Except before — ω — in — Cases are long. Except some Compounds. And these Verbs, Πείνω, μυθίω, φθίω, χείω. Οἴω, πίω, πίω; ῥεῖων, and some other Simple Nouns in ων; as also ἴτεα, ἴε, ἴες, ἴομεν, ἴει, ἴεις, ἴοι, are common.

§. 4. *Of the Quantity of ι in the Penultim Syllable, before all Consonants.*

ι is short in the Penultim Syllable before all Consonants: Except before

β — Θλίβω, ἴβις, ἴβη, ἐρεσσίβη, ἀκριβὴς, Τίβυς; and sometimes τείβω in *Hesiod.*

γ — Ῥῖγος, πνῖγος, μίγω, σιγή.

δ — Ἐλικῶν, Δίδω, ἴδη, κνίδη, πίδαξ, κλίδη, πολυΐδης, χαλίδων, χλίδη.
Ξίδη is doubtful in *Nicander.*

θ — Βριθὺς, βείθω, βεῖθος, ἔρεθος, ἐριθὸς, ἰθὺς χριθὴ, Αἴθος a Proper Name, ῥιθών.

κ — Καίκος, κίκυς, νίκη, φοινίκη, φείκη, γρυπίκος, ἀκικὺς.
Μυείκη, ἴκω, ἵκομαι are common.

λ — Αἴγιλος, Ἄργιλος, δικέχαλοι, ἐνεάχαλος, ἴλος, ἰλὺς, κονίλη, νεογελὸς, ἄμιλος, ὀϊλὸς πῖλος, πίδιλον, πῖλος, σμίλαξ, σμίλη, σιλὸν σμίλος, ψιλὸς, χιλὸς, χίλων. Φιλὸς is doubtful.

μ — in — Βείμη, βριμὼ, βριμὼν, δριμὺς, ἰσφίνη, κλίμαξ, κλιμὸς, μῖμος, σιμὸς, πιμή. Φιμὸς and Nouns compounded in ιμος; as, ἴφθιμος; and Verbals in ιμα, coming from Verbs whose Penultim is long; as, χεῖμα.

ν — Αἰχίνης, ἀπειρινὴς, ἐρινεὰς, θείναξ, θριαξῖνις, ἴνω, κλίνη, χάλινος, δαμινὸς, μίνος, ῥίνος, φινὸς; together with *Gravitone* in ινος and ινον; as, δῖνος, Λεσσῖνος, παλαιφῖνος, χθαμῖνος, σίλινον: Except κάρκινος, κόπινος, πέρινος, κεῖνον, λίκνον, λίνος, νίνος, πίνος, ; and such as signifie matter or materials; as, κέδρινος. Nouns in ινη exceeding three Syllables, make the Penultim long; as, ἀδρασίνη (except εἰλατίνη, and proper Names of Cities; as, also words of three Syllables whose first is long; as, δῆσίνη;

and

I is short in the Penult. Syllable, &c. Except before

in

and two dissyllables, ῥίγη, δίνη.) Verbs in ιω and ιομαι; as, κρίνω, σήομαι, are also long.

ν — Σίνος is doubtful.

ρ — Γειρόδις, ἐπιρόδις, ἔυρινος, κνινὸς, ἐπίρρηκτος, παρθενοπίτης, ῥίπη, ῥιπὸς, Ῥίπη a City, σπινὺς, σκίπων. Ἐρίπω, and ἐνίπη are doubtful.

ϱ — I before ϱ in the Penultim is always long; as, ἶερὸς, Ἶρις, νιφὰς, Ὄσιρις.

σ — Ἀγχίσης, ἀμφισὸς, Βρισηὶς, ἀμνισὸς, Θεμισὼ, Ἶσις, ἰσως atque, πῖσα, πῖσος, μῖσος, whence πισήεις, τελμισός.

τ — Ἶσος and its Compounds are doubtful. Ἀκόντιον in *Homer*, and βελὶς sometimes; Ἴτων, ἴφιτος, κλιτὺς, λῖτον, λιτὸς, σῖτος, Τίτας, Τρίτων, φίτυς; and Nouns in ίδη, ίδης, ίτης; as, Ἀφροδίτη, μελίτη, Ὀπλίτης, πολίτης, μαχαίρίτης, ὀνῖτης: Except Verbals derived of of Verbs that make the last Syllable save one short in the Preter tense; as, κρῖσις of κέκρικα; and their Compounds; as, δικαιοκρίτης.

φ — Τρῖφω, ἶφι, with his Compounds and Derivatives; as, ἰφθὸς, σίφιφω, σῖφω, σίφων.

χ — Νίφω is doubtful. Ἰχὼρ, τλίχων; and σίχει in *Nonnus*.

§. 5. *Of the Quantity of* ι *in the last Syllable.*

I is short in the last: Except

ῖ — 1. In Such words as are Circumflex'd upon the last, and such as have ι *Attice* added to them for Illustration; as, κρεῖ; and the names of Letters; as, ξῖ, πῖ, φῖ, χῖ ψῖ: νυνὶ, τηλὶ, κοὶ, μονογενί.

ιν — 2. In Nouns which have a double Termination; as, ῥὶν, λὶν, ἰὶν, δελφὶν, ἀκλὶν; ῥὶς, λὶς, ἰὶς, δελφὶς, ἀκτὶς; together with Pronouns Circumflex'd; as, ἐμεῖν, ἡμῖν.

ις — 3. In Nouns of one Syllable; as, κὶς, (except τὶς, τρὶς and δὶς) and such as have two Terminations; as, ῥὶς, δελφὶς: As also compound Nouns, which differ from their Simples, and are marked with an Acute on the Penultim; as,

Υ is short in the last except before ις in as, ἡ ἄκυς, ὁ κυνάκυς: Likewise Nouns of two Syllables of the Feminine Gender, having the Accent upon the last. Lastly Primitives whose Genitives end in υδος; as, κρηπὶς, κρηπίδος.

CHAP. III.

§. 1. *Of the Quantity of υ in the First and Antepenultim Syllables, before all Vowels and Diphthongs.*

Υ is short in in the First and Antepen. Syllables, before all Vowels and Diphthongs: Except before α, ε, η, ο, υ in Εωάλιος, κυανοχαίτης, Κυάνεος, and such like (for as often as a short Vowel (not made long by two Consonants following) follows αυ, υ which goes before is long) παπυρίζω.
Μυὸς ὀς, πύελος, ὑὸς, πυὸς in.
Αἰσυίτης.
Μυοσόχος.
Μύκηνος.

§. 2. *Of the Quantity of υ in the First and Antepenultim Syllables, before all Consonants.*

Υ is short in the Antepen. before all Consonants: Except before γ, δ, κ, λ in Γυμνάσιον, δυνάστης, μυγαλέη, πυγίζω.
Κυδαίνω, κυδάνω, κυδάλιμος, κυδίων, κύδιμος, μυδαλέος, πυδάω.
Ἐρυθρός, Πυθαγόρης, πυθέσθαι, μυθεῦμαι (and its Compounds; as, ἐπιμυθεῖσθαι, παραμυθεῖσθαι, συμμυθεῦμαι) πύθιος.
Ἐρυκακέω, ἐρυκανάω, μυκάομαι, μυκηθμὸς, φυκίδες, φυκίον.
Θυλάκης, θύλακος, θυλακόεις, κογχύλιον, Παμφυλία, σκύλακα, συλάω, συλάω, σφονδύλιον (the Herb so called) ὑλαῖος,

υ is short in the Antepen. before all Consonants: Except before

μ

ὑλαῖος, ὑλακόεις, ὑλακόμωρος, ὑλακίδης, φυλείδης, φύλοπις.

Ἀμυμώνη, ὄυμος, ἐνθυμεῖσθαι, ἐνθύμησις, ὀυμώδης, ὀυμῆρες, ὀυμαίνω, κυμαῖος, κυμαίνω, κρυμώδης, λυμαίνω. Also the Plural Cases of σὺ, and the Possessives derived therefrom, are long; as, ὑμέες, ὑμέων, ὑμέας, ὑμέτερος.

ν

Βιθυνία, γρύνιος, and some Compounds of σὺν or ξὺν; as, συνεχὲς, ξυνόω, by reason of ν being liquid.

π

Λυπόμαι, τρυπάω, τρύπανον.

ρ

Γυρόω, γυρεῖος, Κυρήνη, κύειος, κυρῖνος, μυρία, μύειος, μύρσινα, πλημμυρέω, πλημμυρία, πυρίτης, συρίσδω, σφυρσαίνα, τυρόεις, φυρόω, πύραμος, πυρόμις, πυρσίχμης: Except these Derivatives of πῦρ; as, πυρὸς, πυρόμων, πυρόγεα, which are short; and πυρήνη, πυρηγὸς, which are common.

in

Συρίζω is common.

σ

υ before σ is long: except in ἠφύσιος, ὄυσαν, ἰπλύσιος, πύσιος; and in Compounds of λύω and λύσις: Except λυσίπονος, λυσιμελὴς, λυσιμέριμνος, λυσίζωνος which are long.

τ

Ατρυτώνη, ἀὔτεω, φυτάλιος, φύλα ία.

φ

Εἰλυφάζω, κωλύφιον, τύφομαι.

χ

Βρυχάομαι.

§. 3. *Of the Quantity of* υ *in the Penultim Syllable, before all Vowels and Diphthongs.*

υ is short in the Penultim Syllable, before all Vowels and Diphthongs: Except before

α
ο
ω

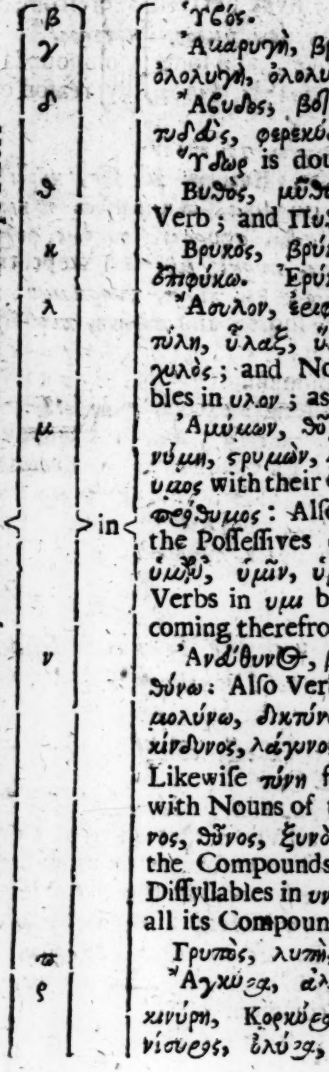
in

Θυὰς, κῦαξ, σῦαξ.

Πῦος.

Ἐνύω, μύω, μυὼν, μύω, ὗω. Likewise all Verbs that have υ before ω. and two Consonants or a double one before υ; or, if the Syllable next before υ be long; as, ποιπνύω, ξύω, Ἀνύω, ἀρύω, ῥύω, Δακρύω, δύω, ἐρύω, δύω κωκύω, λύω, μινύω, φύω, are common.

§. 4. *Of the Quantity of υ in the Penultim Syllable, before all Consonants.*



υ is short in the Penult Syllable, &c. Except before

σ τ φ χ in

πυρὸς, σκυρὸς, σύεργξ, σφύρα, πυρὸς, πυρῶ. Also *nomina Oxytona* in υρ; having the Antepenultim long either by Nature or Position; as, οἰξυρὸς, ἴχυρος, (except ἀλμυρὸς, and some few others.) Likewise Verbs ending in υρω or υρμαι have υ long; as, σύρω, φύρω, κύρμαι, μύρμαι.

υ before σ is always long, (except in λύσις, φύσις, χύσις, and such like Verbals in υσις.

Ἀλίτρυτος, ἀδάκρυτος, ἁλυτὸς, βήρυτος, ἀϋτὴ, γωρυτὸς, κωρυτὸς, ῥύτωρ, ῥυτὴ, ῥυτὸς, σκῦτος, λύτωρ, μηνύτωρ: And Verbal Nouns, derived of Verbs whose Penultim is long, ending in υτις, υτηρ, υτις; as, μηνυτὴς, μηνυτὴρ, πρεσβύτης, πρεσβῦτις.

Κυφὸς, κέλυφος, ἔνυφος, κύφων, σῦφος, ςύφω, τύφω.

Ψυχὴ, σαμψῦχος, βρυχὴ, ἐειδρύχης; and Nouns compounded of ἰρύπω; as, πυμαωξῦχος, ποιχωξῦχος; as also Verbs ending in υχω; as, βρύχω, τρύχω, ψύχω.

§. 5. *Of the Quantity of* υ *in the last Syllable.*

υ is short in the last: Except

I. All words ending in υ mark'd with a Circumflex, as also the Oblique Cases of φύρκυς ending in υ; and the third Persons Singular of the Present, Preterimperfect, and Second Aorist of the Active Voice of Verbs in μι; as, ἔλυ, ἔφυ, δαίνυ. Ἀνίσχυ, σὺ, πῦ, are common.

II. Nouns in υν that have a double Termination; as, φόρκυν, φόρκυς: Also νῦν the Adverb (for νὺν the Expletive is short) and such Accusative Cases in υν as are derived from Nominatives in υς that are long; as, ἰλὺν, μῦν; together with the first Persons of Verbs in μι; as, ἔφυν, ἐξέδυνυν.

III. υρ in the end is always long.

IV. Monosyllables and other words Circumflex'd ending in υς; as, μῦς, σῦς; all diminutives in υς;

υ is short in the last: Except as, κομῦς; and words that have two Terminations; as, φόρκυς, φόρκυν; together with masculine Participles of Verbs in μι; as, ζευγνὺς: Likewise these two, ἀγκὺς, ἔρκυς.

Ἰχθὺς, in *Oppian*, is common.

Notwithstand these plain Rules I shall here subjoin a short Remark whereby to know the Quantity of the last Syllable of any Noun, in so few Words, as that it may easily be learn'd and kept in Memory. *viz.*

Nouns of the fifth Declension of Simples, and all other Nouns having more Syllables in the Genitive than in the Nominative, have the last Syllable of the Nominative Case various: But Nouns which do not increase in the Genitive Case, have their Nominative, in the First and Fourth Declension, always long; in the Second not always; in the Third always short.

II. The Genitive and Dative Singular of Imparisyllabical Nouns have the last short, and Parisyllabical Nouns have them always long.

III. Imparisyllabical Nouns in the last Syllable of the Accusative Case follow the Quantity of their Genitive; Parisyllabical, of their Nominative.

IV. Vocatives Singular in general, do for the most part follow their Nominative, save that they are sometimes less (*i.e.* change ω for ο) never more (*i.e.* never change ο for ω, or the like.)

V. Parisyllabical Nouns have the Dual and Plural Cases in the last long: Imparisyllabical, short: Except the Genitives which are always long; as, τῷν σωμάτων, τοῖν σωμάτοιν.

Observe

Obſerve that I have throughout this *Proſodia*, or at leaſt the greateſt part of it, omitted the giving Examples to the more General Rules, but have rather chuſed to inſtance all, or moſt of the Exceptions therefrom, as being fewer in number, and may be better comprehended and underſtood.

APPEN-

APPENDIX.

GRammarians place *Prosodia* the last, for that it teaches the right Pronunciation of the Words in a Sentence, first composed by the Rules of Syntax or Concordance. Now, *Prosodia* may be two-fold; λεξιφωνία, or the right sound of a word, according to his *Accent* or Quantity; and *Respiration*, which is the right sound of a word, according to his *Spirit*.

Besides the *Tones* and *Spirits* which we now use, in the Ancient Greek are found long direct Strokes, thus, (-) over a long Syllable; and Strokes contracted at both ends, thus (⏑) over a short Syllable, which Grammarians call χρόνοι or *Tempora*; and which show the Syllables whereon they are, to be long or short.

There are also other Notes or Marks which Grammarians call πάθη or *Passiones*, which show, that the words wherein they are, suffer in one sort or other by the Figures, Ἀποσιώπησις, Ὑποδιαστολή, or Τροπή, which is more fully discoursed of elsewhere.

The Points in the Greek Tongue are Four.

I. A Period, (.) placed at the Bottom of a Word or Letter; thus,

Ὁ γὰρ λόγος ἦκεν, καὶ σκίπτρος ὗν.

II. A

APPENDIX.

II. A Colon (·) placed at the top of a Word or Letter; thus,

———— δίκη δ' ἴσυνε θέμισας
Τύνη· ἐγὼ δέ κα Πέρσῃ ἐπήνυμα μυθησαίμην.

III. A Comma, (,) placed at the bottom; thus,

Νήποι, οὐδ' ἴσασιν ὅσῳ πλέον ἥμισυ παντὸς,
Οὐδ' ὅσον ἐν ———————————

IV. An Interrogation, (;) put when a Question is asked; thus,

Τί δῆτ' ὁ Φοῖβος ἔλαιον ἐκ τῆς στεμμάτων;

FINIS.